# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 98. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gov. Kellogg is on his way to Washington.

—Sea Hill will orate on Decoration Day at Columbus, Georgia.

—President Grant made a tour over the Centennial grounds on Saturday.

—A telegram from Calcutta announces that the disturbances in Bustar is over.

—The bark J. G. Norwood, from Galveston for Bremen, is supposed to be lost with all on board.

—Charles E. Strong, a lawyer of New York, was on Saturday elected assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., by the directors.

—The ill health of Cardinal Antonelli again excites serious apprehensions. The Pope was closeted with him a long time on Friday.

—It is understood Senor Salaverria, Minister of Finance, will propose in the Cortes the legalization of all Treasury operations under the Republic.

—The ex-Queen Isabella has written a letter to the Pope, offering to intervene with her son, King Alfonso, in connection with religious question.

—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice are home again from a foreign shore, and they tipped their matutinal coffee at Windsor Palace yesterday morning.

—The Indians in Arizonia are starving, and the House Committee on Indian Affairs on Saturday agreed to ask for an immediate appropriation of $50,000 for their relief.

—Paris has been struck with the Street Improvement fever, and a new loan of twenty-four million dollars will soon be issued to carry on contemplated improvements of that character.

—The Commissioners of Internal Revenue on Saturday, by direction of the President, wrote to Supervisor Hedricks asking his resignation. Supervisor Matthews has resigned, to take effect on May 1st.

—Nell Mowry and J. P. Smith rode a fifty mile mustang race at Bay District track, San Francisco, Saturday, Nell winning in two hours and eight minutes. Nell will ride a one hundred mile race at the Centennial.

—Reports from various points in Iowa, Nebraska and Southern Dakota tell of destructive prairie fires for the past two days involving great loss of property. No lives have been lost as yet, though in some instances people escaped with only their night clothes.

—The annual report of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shows that the gross earnings for 1875 were $8,335,743, being $698,000 less than for 1874; operating expenses $5,170,353, a decrease of $701,000; net earnings $3,085,389, an increase of nearly $4,000.

—One of the piano-makers has sent to the Centennial a glass piano which is said to have singular sonorousness and power in the bass, to be exceedingly melodious, and singing in quality in the middle tones, and to be clear as a bell and silvery in the treble.

—Attorney General Hockaday commenced suit on Friday in the Circuit Court at Jefferson City, Missouri, against the securities of the late lessee and sub-lessees of the Penitentiary for the non-fulfillment of a contract, damages in a half million dollars being claimed.

—A festive little "candy pulling" at Bowman Harries' Mill, in Estelle county, Kentucky, on Saturday, terminated tragically. The noble Kentucky yeomen who were in attendance looked upon the wine when it was too deep a crimson, and became so belligerent that a general row ensued, during which one Thomas Fletcher was killed.

—Saturday afternoon the new building of the Academy of Fine Arts, at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, was opened with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. Hon. Theodore Cuyler was to have delivered the opening address but on his death Rev. Dr. Furness was selected and after the oration Story's statue of Terasitese was unveiled. The building is a very handsome one and is the largest building devoted to artistic, educational and exhibiting purposes in America.

—There is a wide difference of opinion among the Washington correspondents of the New York papers as to the probable length of the session. The *Herald* dispatches credit the Democrats with a desire to hurry up things to the utmost in order to reach an early adjournment. But the *Times'* correspondent is convinced that Randall is purposely holding back with the appropriation bills for the purpose of prolonging the session until after the Cincinnati Convention, so that the candidates can be investigated at Uncle Sam's expense before the adjournment.

—Mr. Moody in a pleasant talk with a reporter has as to the secret of his success. Since he has been preaching at the Hippodrome he has received $300 in free offerings, and many of the contributions have been sent to him anonymously. He has a family and has done something to make their little home more comfortable. Is it expected that he will eat locust and wild honey, let his family starve, or live like the preaching friars of the thirteenth century beg alms from door to door? The world has little to do with the entries in his cash account.

—Under a mandatory clause, in a chattel mortgage, the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* was sold at sheriff's sale on Friday afternoon. The *Tribune* was issued by a stock company, and it embodied the consolidated effects of several others which had been merged into it. It was proposed to further consolidate several morning and afternoon journals, and thus create a newspaper monopoly. This proposition was distasteful to some politicians, who took advantage of the existence of a chattel mortgage, which provided for immediate satisfaction for the amount of its face, with or without notice, and by means of this unjust provision the *Tribune* was nailed to the cross without giving the proprietors an opportunity to discharge their obligation. In this way an edition of the paper was suppressed, and up to this time there has been no settlement of the difficulties.

—This new fiasco about the President, says a Washington special to the Philadelphia *Press*, has disgusted the Democratic *ferrets* to such an extent that one of the leaders remarked on Saturday that he thought "this investigating business had been carried far enough, and had done the party too much damage to be continued any longer, and he for one believed in shutting down summarily on the whole thing." Montgomery Blair, one of the counsel for Belknap, and one of the keenest observers and shrewdest political managers at the Capital, remarked a few days since that the Democrats in Congress were a "pack of idiots; that "they think the sum and substance of favor before the people is to be able to drag the Republican party down rather than to exert every effort to elevate themselves to it."

—Thomas Carlyle has recently dictated a letter to a public meeting in London denouncing the practice of vivisection as useless and brutal. He believes the report about the good results said to be obtained from the practice of vivisection to be immensely exaggerated. Even supposing the good results to be much greater than Mr. Carlyle believes them to be, and apart from the shocking pain inflicted on helpless animals, he would still think the practice so brutalizing to the operator that he would earnestly wish the law on the subject to be altered so as to make vivisection, when practiced by private individuals, an indictable offense. Mr. Carlyle is not so squeamish as some of his writings upon the wholesale slaughter of men; but then a real hero such as he worships must kill, while the surgeon whose study it is to save life is not a hero at all.

—The Centennial Art Committee rejected Miss Ransom's portrait of General Thomas, and Miss Ransom and her friends are making Rome howl. The rejection, however, seems to have been based upon good grounds. Miss Ransom gives the painting the title of "General George H. Thomas on the Battle-field of Chicamauga, with Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge in the Distance." In the painting the General appears standing upon a rock in a very unmilitary but dramatic attitude, quite unlike anything the sincere and simple minded old soldier ever did. There were no large rocks in the valley of the Chicamauga where the battle was fought, and from the point on the eastern slope of Missionary Ridge, at which General Thomas made the final stand, Lookout Mountain was not visible at all. On the contrary, at the time of the famous final fight at Chicamauga, General Thomas was protected from the enemy's fire in a hollow of the field, where he sat in the coolest and most nonchalant fashion during the whole of the severe contest which followed.

—Delagoa Bay, the scene of the reported rising of the natives of South Africa, lies to the southeast of that continent, at the southern extremity of Mozambique, a few miles to the north of the province of Natal, and on a direct line with island of Madagascar. Affairs in Southern Africa have been in an unsettled condition for some time, grave disputes having arisen between the Kaffir chiefs and the Dutch and British settlers. The rising of these Kaffir chiefs is a serious matter for the settlers. These chiefs and their followers are a brave and warlike people, fierce as they are relentless and unmerciful. Unlike the North American Indians, they possess a nobility of character above treachery, and their language is as poetical as that of the Celtic tribes of Northern Europe. There are, at present, very few British troops in the colonies, as the people have shown a great disposition to manage their own affairs. In former wars it was all the British commanders could do to hold their own against this handsome, bold, and talented race of men, and unless the colonists can call to their aid sufficient troops we may look for a terrible record of destruction both in life and property.

## FIRST EDITION.

### FOREIGN ADVICES.

**Seventeen Persons to be Executed for the Murder of Margary.**

**TURKEY WATCHING THE MONTENEGRINS.**

*Servia Preparing for a Foreign War.*

**THE WAR CLOUD GROWING LARGER.**

**The Basque Provinces in Spain Threaten Secession.**

*TURKEY.*

**Opposed to Further Negotiations.**

BERLIN, April 22.—It is understood that Turkey has refused to continue negotiations with the northern Powers and prolong the armistice, under the impression that the alliance between the three Emperors has become weakened. As this supposition proves unfounded, it is hoped that the Porte will consent to further negotiations, a course which is also being pressed by England.

**Watching Montenegro.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—An imperial decree orders the formation of a camp of observation at Scutari, for the purpose of watching Montenegro. A rumor that the Porte had decided to declare war against Montenegro is unfounded.

**Austrian Interference.**

BERLIN, April 22.—It is again proposed that in the event of all other means of restoring peace in the Turkish provinces failing, Austria should interfere forcibly.

**A Warning to Montenegro.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—It is understood Montenegro has been notified that unless she maintains strict neutrality Turkish troops will immediately cross the frontier.

**A Statement Denied.**

VIENNA, April 22.—The accuracy of Mukhtar Pasha's statement that Montenegrins participated with the insurgents in the late engagements is contested, as the Prince of Montenegro recently renewed his offer to revictual Nicsio.

**The Grand Vizier Interviewed.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The English and Russian ambassadors have had interviews with the Grand Vizier. The conferences resulted in the announcement that the Porte has no intention of declaring war against Montenegro.

**Servian Militiamen Preparing for a Foreign Campaign.**

LONDON, April 24.—A *Times* dispatch from Berlin reports that the Servian War Office has ordered all militiamen to prepare for a foreign campaign. It is considered, however, exceedingly improbable that Servia will go to war unless she is attacked by Turkey.

**Nicsic Must be Revictualled.**

A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency says an order has been sent from Constantinople to revictual Nicsic for six months at any cost.

It seems unlikely that Servia and Montenegro will remain unaffected if the Turks are victorious. They will attack the principal cities.

**The Eastern Crisis.**

has reached the moment when it is for force to pronounce the last word.

A Vienna dispatch says the Porte intends to issue a circular note to the powers reminding them of their promise to make no demands beyond those contained in Count Andrassy's note. The Grand Vizier's position is shaken. Sadyk Pasha and Hussein Avani are mentioned as his possible successors. The appointment of the latter would mean

**War With Servia.**

Servian troops are to march to the frontier to-day, ostensibly for manœuvres. The Turks are concentrated at Nisch, and are reported to number 40,000, and have twenty Krupp batteries.

The *North German Gazette* comments in a tone of approval on the plan for armed intervention by Austria, and says the consent of the great powers is assured.

*SPAIN.*

**Threats of Secession.**

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 22.—The Junta of Guipuzcoa held a very stormy sitting yesterday, which terminated in the refusal of the Deputies for San Sebastian to further participate in the debates. The inhabitants and many Deputies declare that if the Fueros are in anywise curtailed, the Basque provinces will seize the first favorable opportunity of definitely separating from Spain and proclaiming their independence under foreign protection.

**The Budget.**

MADRID, April 22.—The Minister of Finance presented in the Cortes to-day the budget for the financial year. The revenues are estimated at 663,000,000 pesertos, and the expenditures at 654,000,000. 172,000,000 are appropriated to the national debt and 157,000,000 to the War and Naval Departments. The budget also makes provision for the redemption of over due coupons.

**Increase in Taxation.**

MADRID, April 23.—Senor Salaverria, Minister of Finance, on submitting the Budget to the Cortes yesterday, announced that he would retain the extraordinary war taxes for the service of the debt, increase the land tax two per cent., and taxes on articles of consumption twenty-five per cent., and make a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the salaries of the clergy and some civil functionaries. By these means he proposed after 1877 to pay a third part of the interest of the public debt. The interest would be paid in full when the capital of the debt should be so reduced by a process of redemption that 180,000,000 pezetas would be sufficient for all payments.

**The Rights of Foreigners.**

LONDON, April 24.—A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish Government has consented to suspend the collection of the forced war loan from and the billeting of soldiers upon English residents while negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are pending.

*FRANCE.*

**Election of Deputies.**

PARIS, April 23.—The second elections were held to-day for members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Thirteenth Arrondissement, and St. Dennis. M. Cantagrel, a Radical, was elected in the former district, receiving 5,580 votes, against 1,250 for M. Perron, a Bonapartist. In St. Dennis, M. Camille See, Republican, was successful, polling 5,308 votes, against 5,763 for M. Duverdier, Radical. Gen. Wimpffer, Republican, who appeared as a candidate at the first election, withdrew from the contest.

**Commercial Treaty with the United States.**

*Le Soir* states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs is considering the basis of a commercial treaty with the United States. It is proposed to place French silks and wines on an advantageous footing as to tariff in the United States, while France in return is to subject American cotton to only a small import duty.

*ITALY.*

**Meeting of Distinguished Persons.**

ROME, April 23.—A meeting of the Academia Lyncei was held to-day. Signor Sella presided and presented the new members. Among the distinguished persons who attended the meeting were Hon. George P. Marsh, American Minister, Dr. Wommser, the historian of Rome, and General Moltke.

**A Newspaper Sequestrated.**

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Times* reports that the *Osservatore Romano* was sequestrated yesterday for publishing the Pope's pastoral thanking the Bishop of Orleans for his letter to Signor Minghetti, in which a violent attack was made on the Italian law rendering priests liable to military conscription.

*GREAT BRITAIN.*

**Explosion in a Railway Tunnel.**

LONDON, April 22.—An explosion of powder to-day, during operations in a railway tunnel in course of construction near Neath, Glamorgan, South Wales, caused the roof to fall, burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded have been recovered.

**Paper Mill Burned.**

LONDON, April 23.—Somerville's paper mills, near Bristol, were burned. The loss is estimated at £70,000. Five thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

*WEST INDIES.*

**Pillage and Plunder.**

BARBADOES, April 22.—Very serious disturbances have occurred throughout St. Joseph, St. Thomas, St. John, St. George and St. Michael parishes. Estates have been pillaged, fields plundered and fires frequent. The situation is serious.

*GERMANY.*

**The Railway Question.**

BERLIN, April 22.—The Directors of the various railways of Germany not belonging to the Government have published a joint memorial strongly adverse to and decrying the necessity or practicability of Bismarck's project, and proposing as an alternative and preferable remedy for existing defects an imperial railway law regulating the powers and duties of railway companies throughout the Empire. They suggest the creation of separate Imperial Courts to take cognizance of railway questions.

*INDIA.*

**Avenging the Hungary Murder.**

CALCUTTA, April 22.—Seventeen persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary, of the English expedition, will be executed at Bhama, Burmah, on May 5th, in the presence of the British escort.

*PORTUGAL.*

**Death of a Princess.**

LISBON, April 22.—The Princess Isabella died yesterday.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**FIRST SESSION.**

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1876.

**HOUSE.**

**U. S. Citizenship in Foreign Lands.**

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in regard to citizenship and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries, and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

Mr. COX offered a substitute. He would have his argument published in the Record, and then the House, after reading the bill and substitute and arguments, would be able to vote more intelligently.

Mr. REAGAN objected to the sections of the bill which permitted aliens to hold real estate in this country, which provide how marriages in foreign countries between a United States citizen and an alien may be contracted and solemnized.

**Presidio's Bank.**

Further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday, and then the House took up the bill reported by the chairman of the Committee on the Presidio's Bank to amend the charter of that institution.

Mr. BRADFORD offered a substitute for the first three sections, and supported it by a long speech. The substitute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a good and competent man to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the bank, the Secretary to retain general supervision.

Without action the House adjourned.

## THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

**American Merchants Ordered to Appear Before the Commander of New Laredo—General Labarra Issues a Counter Order.**

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 22.—A Brownsville special says the following official dispatch was received from Laredo today:

"FORT MCINTOSH, April 22.—Quintana resumed his position at New Laredo this morning, with about sixty men, well armed and mounted."

The following letter was sent to American merchants, including those who have taken refuge on this side of the river:

"By order of the military commander of this plaza, you are ordered to appear before said military commander immediately, failing in which military action will be taken. Independence and Liberty.

"JUAN RODEREQUEZ."

"MUNICIPAL HEADQUARTERS.

"NEW LAREDO, MEXICO, April 22, 1876."

The revolutionists have gone to join Manjo at Mier.

On the above being made known to Gen. Labarra he sent from here the following telegram to Col. Quintana:

"On your own responsibility I order you not to force American citizens or other foreigners to pay prestimo or any forced orders for money. On you depends all that may happen in this military district.

[Signed.] "LABARRA."

**Illicit Distillery Destroyed.**

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Supervisor of Internal Revenue Meyer, Revenue Agent Colony, Deputy United States Marshal Williams and others recently made a raid into the southeastern part of Phelps county and captured and destroyed a large illicit distillery owned by Edward Gentry.

**Louisiana Jockey Club Races.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—First race, for three year olds, 1¼ miles; won by Harry Hill; time 2:42¾. Second race, for beaten horses, 1 mile; won by Survivor; time 1:44¼. Third race, 4 miles, all ages; won by Sam Harper; time 7:42.

*OUR GILDON LETTER.*

**Review of the Market in the Producing Regions—Statement of Production, Stocks, Consumption, etc.—The Great Monopoly.**

*Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

OIL CITY, April 22, 1876.

The crude petroleum market in the producing district has been decidedly more active this week than last, and the amount of business transacted probably twice or thrice as large, but the prevailing quotations have been a little lower. The following table, from the Titusville *Herald*, is claimed to be accurate, and probably is as near so as any figures on the subject recently given, though some allowance must be made for the fact that that paper is "run" in the interest of the "bull" faction:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of wells producing January 1st, 1876 | 3,125 |
| Number of wells producing March 31st, 1876 | 3,625 |
| Average yield per well per day January 1st, 1875, barrels | 10 |
| Average yield per well per day January 1st, 1876, barrels | 6¼ |
| Average yield per well per day March 31st, 1876, barrels | 5¾ |
| Average daily production, 1875, barrels | 23,283 |
| Average daily production for first three months 1876, barrels | 21,671 |
| Total production, 1875, barrels | 8,498,295 |
| Highest estimate for 1876, barrels | 8,500,000 |
| Average daily consumption, 1872, barrels | 16,000 |
| Average daily consumption, 1875, barrels | 29,000 |
| Average increase per year for the past three years, barrels | 4,333 |
| Total demand for current year, daily demand for 1876 would exceed, barrels | 38,000 |
| Total demand for current year | 12,045,000 |
| Total stocks in oil region, January 1st, 1875 | 3,358,767 |
| Stocks in United States outside oil region January 1st, 1875 | 1,425,000 |
| Total stocks in United States January 1st, 1875 | 5,278,767 |
| Stocks in oil region January 1st, 1876 | 2,375,000 |
| Stocks in United States outside oil region January 1st, 1876 | 582,000 |
| Total stocks in United States January 1st, 1876 | 2,957,000 |
| Total stocks in United States March 31st, 1875 | 5,989,000 |
| Total stocks in oil region March 31st, 1876 | 3,327,336 |

The figures in this table are probably nearly accurate, so far as they relate to production, but as regards the consumption and stocks they are unquestionably no nearer right than the estimates of others. The fact that a large proportion of the oil tanks in the region are kept locked and guarded, and inaccessible, is sufficient testimony to confirm the truth of the statement that it is simply impossible to get the exact amount of stocks on hand.

Monday was a very quiet day in oleaginous circles, and there was only a moderate business done. For United $1.88¾@1.90 was paid.

Tuesday and Wednesday there was a little more excitement, and the bulk of business was at $1.90.

Thursday the activity was great. The market opened weak and gradually declined from $1.83¼, the figure, to $1.78¾@1.79. At this point a most persistent fight was made by the bulls, and by the purchase of probably 150,000 barrels they again forced the price up, and the closing quotation was $1.83¾.

Friday the feeling became weaker again and there was a decline to $1.79¾, at which the offerings were in excess of the demand at the close.

To-day (Saturday) the feeling has been weak and the market only moderately active. Opened at $1.78¾ and gradually declined to $1.74¾. There were sales of seller thirty during the closing hours of business at $1.76¾.

Following is a table showing the opening, highest and closing quotations for United for each day of the week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $1.90¾ | $1.91¼ | $1.88¾ |
| Tuesday | 1.89¾ | 1.90 | 1.88¼ |
| Wednesday | 1.88¾ | 1.88¾ | 1.83¾ |
| Thursday | 1.83¼ | 1.83¾ | 1.83¾ |
| Friday | 1.83¾ | 1.83¾ | 1.79¾ |
| Saturday | 1.79¾ | 1.78¾ | 1.76¼ |

These prices will also apply to Karns. Conduit has ruled at 1¼ above, and Union 2½ below these quotations. Shipment has been dull throughout the week, and could have been quoted at $2.00.

**The Combination.**

The oilmen are getting fully awake to the injurious effects on the trade of the combination existing between the Standard Oil Company and the railroads, and are agitating the question extensively. They are waiting anxiously for the result of the Congressional Committee investigation, and praying that it may assist in breaking up this damnable monopoly; which is causing such widespread ruin, not only in the oil region, but also in refining circles in the city where the business should naturally be conducted under the most auspicious circumstances. CALIBAN.

## SECOND EDITION

### SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

**An Interesting Story from Mr. Davenport.**

**Caulfield's Committee at Work—A Lively Session—How the Secret Service Fund was Used.**

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A special to the New York *Times* says Mr. John I. Davenport returned to New York this afternoon on the train leaving here at 1:30 o'clock. He was before Mr. Caulfield's committee about an hour, but made very little progress with his explanation of the use of money paid to him from the Department of Justice. He had scarcely entered upon his connected story, before members of the committee began asking questions, some evidently for the purpose of obtaining information, others to enforce some point against the witness, while in other cases the questions were of the bullying, browbeating kind sometimes heard in the Police Courts from fourth-rate lawyers. The committee, as a whole, seem disposed to be fair, and to treat the subject with due consideration. For the most part, it may be truthfully said, that they have no knowledge of the subject about which they are asking questions. It became evident to-day that some of the members, if they had ever read the election law, are now entirely ignorant of its provisions. The inquiries in many instances therefore seemed like questions that might be propounded to an expert in mechanics by some persons that never saw a machine. One or two illustrations will better explain the point. Davenport had explained how, after the registration had closed, he had sent the Supervisors and Marshals to houses in the city to search out the people registered, and see if they actually lived at the places from which they had been recorded. There had been a good deal of testimony on this point, and upon the issue of 1,200 warrants, which were placed in the hands of Marshals in order that they might arrest on election day persons offering to vote on the names shown to be illegally on the list. The whole subject was made perfectly plain; but one wise member of the committee thought he had discovered a strong point against the action of Davenport, and requested him to explain how it was that he sent his officers about the city to search houses, and arrest those illegally registered, before any warrants were issued, and without having obtained the right of search. There was considerable questioning on this point, which ended in the discovery by the committeeman that the calling at residences to ascertain whether certain persons registered were living at the numbers given, in accordance with law, and was necessary before warrants could be issued at all. Then the committee found that Mr. Davenport was entitled to a fee of $1 each for the 1,200 warrants issued. Here was another opening into which the acute Mr. Caulfield immediately rushed. With the utmost delicacy he asked Mr. Davenport if it would not be possible, on the supposition that his office was filled by a dishonest man, for five or six men to be sent around to register in various voting places a great many times, in order that the Commissioner might issue his warrants, and get $1 apiece for them. Mr. Caulfield was greatly surprised at Davenport's reply that a Chief Supervisor could not carry on such a conspiracy as that without the absolute certainty of speedy detection. When it was explained that a large number of supervisors, both Republican and Democratic, would necessarily have to be in the conspiracy, Mr. Caulfield declined to press the point that the fraudulent registration was done in order that warrants of arrest might be issued for a dollar apiece. Then Mr. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, questioned Davenport very sharply to know why he had not gone before the committee with his evidence concerning the fraudulent character of the registry, and cause the names, which he knew were wrongfully on the list, to be stricken off. Cochrane asked a good many roundabout questions before coming down to the point, which revealed the fact that he was defending Davenport to know why he had not acted in the city of New York in accordance with the election laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Conger, the Republican member, who watches the investigations closely, asks very few questions. He is likely to have something to say before Davenport leaves the stand, but seems in favor of giving his Democratic colleagues a good deal of rope, of which they promise to make excellent use. Mr. Davenport's statement to-day began with an account of the Canadian naturalization business, and he exhibited a large bundle of the fraudulent papers, which he has secured from time to time, with the affidavits attached made by the holders, showing how they had come into possession of the papers. The committee inquired closely as to the method in which Davenport was paid for drawing these affidavits, and found he had charged fees where he was entitled, but had drawn those which were voluntarily offered without compensation. Witness explained more fully how fraudulent registrations were made by persons giving as their residences the numbers of stables, and in the rear of vacant houses, &c. Thirty men were registered from one small house on Hudson street; he showed how by his "block books," these frauds were detected, and the voting prevented. The specimens of "block books" were carefully examined, and the question how they were paid for was answered that there was a bill in the Controller's office for extraordinary expenses, in which the cost of these 3,000 small blank books was charged. The method by which frauds were prevented in 1872 was fully explained, and the issue of warrants for arrest of fraudulent voters was very sharply inquired into. As Davenport desired to leave at one o'clock for New York to visit his sick child, his examination was suspended until Wednesday morning. He said before leaving that he had not got into the beginning yet. (Laughter.)

### ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

**Alleged Frauds on the Treasury—Statement by a Former Clerk of the Treasury Department—The Government Said to Have Been Swindled Out of an Immense Amount of Money.**

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow some statements made to one of its reporters by Sergeant George Prender, in charge of the signal service station here, before he left for Washington last night, where he will testify before the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. Prender was Public Moneys Statement Clerk in the Treasury Department under Secretary McCulloch, and his statement is to the effect that while so engaged he discovered gigantic frauds were being practiced upon the Government, that each public debt statement reported money in the Treasury that was not on hand, while the Government was paying three per cent. for money to meet temporary necessities. He also discovered that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Government money was placed in the hands of confederates outside of the department, who loaned it back to the Government as individual funds, and drew interest on it. While pursuing these investigations Prender was informed by a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, named Richardson, that immense frauds were being perpetrated in that bureau, that fortunes were being made by removing money destroyed which was preserved, that only one-half the money turned in for destruction was actually destroyed, the other half being divided among the perpetrators of the fraud. Prender reported these facts to General Spinner, who was Treasurer at the time, but the latter declined to investigate them, saying he did not believe frauds were being practiced. In March, 1869, a Congressional Retrenchment Committee was examining alleged frauds in the Treasury Printing Department. Prender went to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who was chairman of this committee, laid all the facts before him, and asked an investigation. Edmunds replied that the time of the committee was too short to warrant an extended examination, and nothing was done. After Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury, Prender, who at that time had retired from the Treasury Department, informed him of the discoveries he had made while Clerk in the department, and the Secretary promised to investigate the matter. Shortly after this a man named Fox, who had also been a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, called on Prender, and stated that he had been detailed detective by Secretary Boutwell to work up these frauds, and wanted all the papers and evidence he had in his possession. Prender declined to give them up except on an order from Boutwell. Fox left, but returned in a little while with a letter from the Secretary, asking for the documents, and Prender gave them to Fox in the presence of a witness, who knew their character, and who is now in Washington. In the meantime Richardson had retired from the Redemption Bureau and located at Albany, N. Y. Fox visited him, and soon afterwards Richardson, although a Democrat, was appointed Assistant Postmaster at Albany, and no investigation of the frauds was ever made. Prender will probably testify before the committee at Washington on Monday, when it is expected this matter will be brought to light.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

**A Family of Pennsylvanians Massacred Near Custer City.**

**Cheyennes on Marauding Expeditions—A Fight with Miners—The Red Canyon Massacre—A Colored Woman Murdered—A Night Attack on a Freight Wagon.**

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Leavenworth special says news from the seat of Indian troubles in the Big Horn country is to the effect that the Cheyennes have broken up into small bands for marauding purposes. A party of miners had a fight with one of these roving bands the day before yesterday, in which one Indian was killed and two miners wounded. The miners held their ground and drove the Indians off.

FORT LARAMIE, WY., April 23.—Of the three men from the Red Canon massacre, two have died, Beergegner, of Virginia City, Nev., and Gresham, of Bigelow, Holt county, Missouri. Felton was alive at last accounts. The colored woman captured was killed. Her body was found full of arrows and mutilated. She also had been ravished.

H. E. Brown, of Salt Lake, one of the proprietors of Gilmore, Salisbury & Patrick's stage line, is lying sixty miles from here at Sage creek, badly wounded. Two ambulances and an escort have just been sent by General Bradley to bring him here, accompanied by Acting Assistant Surgeon Pettys. Mr. Brown was shot by Indians on the 21st. He was making a night trip on one of the fast freight wagons, and was sitting by the side of the driver. They were suddenly fired upon, a ball hitting Mr. Brown near the front part of the left hip, first striking the brass shell of a cartridge in his belt, carrying the cartridge into the wound with the ball, both remaining in his body, making a very bad case. He will reach here to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., April 23.—Advices were received here that some time on Thursday night a family of emigrants, named Baker, from somewhere in Pennsylvania, was massacred by Indians about one hundred miles northwest of Custer City. The family consisted of a man, his wife and two children, all of whom were brained with hatchets or tomahawks and then scalped. A wagon belonging to Baker was rifled of everything valuable, and carried off. The bodies of the victims were decently buried when found.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Mr. Blaine to Explain His Connection With Railroad Matters.**

**A Resolution to Hold Investigations with Open Doors.**

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1876.

**The New York Election Frauds.**

John J. Davenport, United States Supervisor of Elections at New York, resumed his evidence to-day before the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice. He explained the frauds committed under the form of naturalization, and his method of discovering them. He was paid for the work of preparing affidavits in several cases of fraud as any other supervisor was paid. He issued warrants in 1872 for 1,209 persons registered, believing they had no existence.

**Investigations with Open Doors.**

A resolution has been prepared by a Republican member of the House to be offered to-morrow proposing that the investigations now in progress shall be conducted with open doors.

**An Explanation by Mr. Blaine.**

Mr. Blaine will to-morrow afternoon ask the House for permission to make a personal explanation, in which he will answer the various charges recently made against him in connection with railroad matters. He intends that the explanation shall cover the entire ground, and believes that it will be a sufficient and satisfactory answer to all the accusations against him. He says that before his statement appears in the regular Congressional proceedings he will communicate no hint of its nature to any person. He had delayed thus long in order that he might obtain certain documents necessary to the statement, which were difficult of access, and he says that after his statement is made the Democrats are at liberty to investigate him at their pleasure. He claims to have no fear of Harrison, or of any of his accusers, and has only wanted an opportunity to first make his individual explanation.

### THE STARVING INDIANS.

**How the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes Came to be in a Suffering Condition—News from the Red Cloud Agency.**

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There are official reports to the Indian Bureau from Superintendent Nicholson, dated Lawrence, Kansas, 4th inst., in answer to the charges of the War Department that the Cheyenne are starving through the negligence of their agents. The Superintendent says that last fall and early in the winter the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were permitted to proceed to the Great Plains to hunt buffalo. They had been confined in camp and in the vicinity of the agency during the summer, and having suffered severely from sickness they were exceedingly anxious to go on the hunt to secure change of air and diet. They suffered for want of ponies on the hunt, many of them dying from the fatal epizootic, which swept off many of the Government horses and mules at the Cheyenne Agency, thus rendering a successful hunt impossible, and making their return to the agency very tedious. When these facts were known the Indians were called in, but owing to the losses of ponies could not reach the agency, and were reduced to the necessity of depending upon the military for temporary supplies until they could get within reach of help from their agents.

Indian Agent Hastings reports to the office here from the Red Cloud Agency, dated the 3d inst., that the Indians belonging to that agency who had gone North to hunt the buffalo, continued to arrive up to the last of March. He was of the opinion that there were but few yet to come in. And there been food to issue them on their arrival it would have been some satisfaction; but to find a comparatively empty warehouse, and a limited supply of beef, the outlook was certainly discouraging. The agent writes they had shown no disposition of ugliness. He succeeded in keeping them in good spirits and under control by telling them that every effort was being made by the Department to procure for them more food. The agent also writes that he learned from one of the half-breed scouts, who was with General Crook's expedition against the hostile camp, that it was a complete failure, with the exception of the killing of an old squaw and two children, and the destruction of about forty lodges, with a loss to the troops of four killed and six wounded. Seven hundred Indian ponies were captured, but were recaptured on the following day, with the exception of about seventy head. The House Committee on Indian Affairs will ask for fifty thousand dollars to extend relief.

**Deficiency in the Sandusky Postoffice.**

SANDUSKY, OHIO, April 23.—Recent robberies in the postoffice led to an investigation of affairs by the Postoffice Department. United States Special Agent Henry took possession of the office on Saturday at the request of Postmaster Vantine's bondsmen, and until the commission of Mr. Boalt, Vantine's successor, who takes possession of the office on May 1st, is received, the office will remain in Henry's hands. An immediate examination and inventory of the property were commenced on Saturday, and up to this writing have developed a deficit of over $2,000, which must be made good by either the postmaster or his bondsmen.

**Death in a Coal Mine.**

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—While five person were descending into a coal shaft at Brown's station, on the Columbia branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, on Friday last, the rope broke, and all fell to the bottom, over one hundred feet. Two men and a boy were instantly killed and the other two fatally injured.

**Marine News.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—Arrived—The steamers Weser, from Bremen, and Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—Arrived—The steamer Germanic, from New York.

### MEETINGS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the "Merchants' National Telegraph Company" for election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Standard Oil Works, on Duquesne Way, TUESDAY, May 2d, 1876, at 3:30 P. M.

d99 WM. LYON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Consolidated Gas Co.," will be held at their office, No. 327 Penn avenue, on MONDAY, May 1st, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

[Signed] D. E. BOULTON, Jr.,

24 Secretary.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

ICE! ICE!

ICE!

KEYSTONE ICE CO.,

NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.

GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.

Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404. e19

MACK'S INJECTORS!

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Guaranteed to Work Perfectly.

Now being used instead of Pumps on Locomotives.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STREEES.

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OFFICE OF THE GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR, OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, 177 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the furnishing of Meats at the City Farm for the period of one year, from May 1, 1876.

250 lbs., more or less, per week of rib roasts, sirloins or other meats, for hospital use.

300 lbs., more or less, per week of boiling meats, not to exceed 15 per cent. of bone.

To be delivered at the Farm as ordered by the Superintendent.

Bonds in the sum of $5,000 must accompany all bids.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GUS. L. BRAUN, Secretary.

ICE!

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO.

Commencing April 1, 1876,

With No Advance During the Season.

OFFICE 20TH AND R. R. STREETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 lbs per day, 6 deliveries | $ 70 | 7 del | $ 80 |
| 15 lbs per day, 6 deliveries | 1 05 | 7 del | 1 20 |
| 20 lbs day day, 6 deliveries | 1 40 | 7 del | 1 60 |
| 25 lbs per day, 6 deliveries | 1 80

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1876.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

TARENTUM camp ground cottages were destroyed by fire on Saturday, very much to the regret of the community, and the loss of cottage owners. This disaster is all the more unfortunate, in view of the fact that the National Camp Meeting Association proposed to hold a meeting there this season. There remains time to rebuild the cottages, but the loss is severely felt by many of the owners.

THE House has passed the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The transfer, under this bill, will take place on the first of July next. It provides that the supplies shall be provided in the same manner as those of the army, and that religious denominations shall have the privilege of communicating religious instruction to the Indians. The bill is thought to be opposed by the President, and is of doubtful advantage, at the best.

EXTENSIVE assassinations, for the first time in the history of Mexican revolutions, marks the present uprising; and this, strangely, not on the part of the insurrectionists, who are ususually looked to for deeds of violence and blood, but by the adherents of the Government. It is stated that one hundred prominent DIAZ men have been assassinated at Zacatecas. Usually in Mexican civil wars, pronunciamentos and forced loans constitute a feature, but murders, or even large losses of life in battle do not occur. It is rather a sombre feature of the present revolution that assassinations constitute its leading characteristic.

THE struggle between the Southern and Texas Pacific Railroad continues,—the latest phase of it being the proposition on the part of Mr. HUNTINGTON, to have the lands granted the TEXAS Pacific turned over to his road, in the event of building a certain proportion of his line within six years. As it has been the boast of the Southern Pacific people that they required no subsidy, and particularly, as they are not building a competing line eastward, this proposition is amazingly cool. The Southern Pacific is really a part of the existing monopoly between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. Why it should be allowed to interfere with the Texas Pacific is one of the unanswerable problems.

THE Governor has made a very sensible recommendation, as to the observance of the Fourth of July next, the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. It is that, as a feature of local celebrations, a historical sketch of the county and town where such celebration is being held be read. If we hope to have this work suitably done for a county so important as Allegheny, and a city like Pittsburgh, whose history reaches back to the early times antecedent to the Revolution, the historian should be promptly selected, and his work should begin forthwith. We suggest a meeting be held, at an early date, to make arrangements for the work to be done. But a trifle over two months remain in which to prepare such a history as is recommended, and the full time can be employed in collecting and digesting the materials, and writing the sketch. The sooner we begin, the better.

SAYS the *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York, *apropos* of freight rates: "There is no doubt that most railway companies are heartless monopolies, and are "on the make" all the time, to the exclusion of everything else. But it is next to impossible for them to carry freight short distances at through rates. Common sense should teach this to every man. It must be plain that the establishment of a general *pro rata* would act directly against through shippers, for the reason that it is necessary to charge more proportionately for a short distance than a long, and if the rates were equally distributed the weight would come entirely on those who dispatched freight the length of the line. There is a complaint, however, that this is carried to such success that freight can be shipped from Chicago to the seaboard at a lower price than from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. This is clearly wrong, and if a law were passed to operate in such cases it would undoubtedly be beneficial."

IF WE have not full employment for our labor at the North, the South offers to make up our deficiency, and supply work for those who will labor. The Southern factories find themselves under the necessity of obtaining labor at the North, owing, in part, to the careless and unreliable character of the labor available at the South. This is an excellent opportunity for the skilled labor at the North, and may work to the advantage of the South in many ways. Skilled labor will gain an appreciation in the South it never had and influence and numbers never before known; as desirable for Southern society, political and social, as any. The people who are drawn from the North will require good treatment and all their rights and some privileges. They will show the class who have held that industry is undesirable or degrading that it is most desirable and must be imitated and approved. While it will save and improve all the mills, and mines, and factories to which it is introduced and give greater profits to the most lucrative, it will be an example to the employers as well as to the unemployed and to those employed only in the rudest work. It is really a hopeful sign of the times, that the South makes this call. We believe the factories at the South will, under proper management, and with skilled operatives, do much toward working out the industrial problem, not merely for the South, but the entire country. We want America, and not England to manufacture *all* her raw material.

OUR legislators cannot get that jamboree out of their heads. They have been busily engaged maturing arrangements to attend the opening of the Centennial in a body. This, in itself, would have been unobjectionable, were it not that the legislative session was prolonged, at large cost to the State, in order that our Solons might proceed from the halls of legislation, to the display of art. The selfishness that underlies this proposed visit constitutes its objectionable feature. Business has been put aside, and the duties devolving upon the Legislature gone unperformed, in order that the session might be prolonged till the Centennial opened. During all this period of trifling, the members drew their ten dollars a day. The whole affair, including the trifling with public business, anxiety to appear at Philadelphia, as the ornaments of our great Commonwealth, has been a farce, and even an outrage. As the programme is to be carried out, let us hope that the decent element in the legislature may be able to so control the bummers as they may not make a drunken carnival of the affair. Of course, we would not have the lustre of our Centennial Speaker at all dimmed. Let him shine, in all his golden beauty. We hope Speaker DAVIS, of the Senate, will remain properly in the background, and remember, that the Speaker whose name goes first on all passed bills, is the one who will expect his dignity to be recognized at the Centennial. Let us further hope that the Legislature will be given a prominent place in Centennial programme; as a body which has struggled so hard to be present, and spent so much of the people's money in the struggle, should be recognized.

### *POLITICAL USES OF SCANDAL.*

The development of scandal, as a business and for a purpose, has fully absorbed the lofty genius and splendid intellect of the House at Washington. It first tried its hand at legislation, but soon ascertained that this was not its *forte*. A total lack of congruity, as to public questions, and a strong disinclination to being committed on any subject, about which there might be two opinions among the people, led that reformative and patriotic body to discard all ideas of legislation. Besides, the Republicans had satisfactorily completed all the legislation deemed essential to the welfare of the country; and thus serious work was not needed. Even where the Republicans had failed to meet popular sentiment, as in the case of the Resumption act, the Democracy showed that they were not inclined to disturb it; and, by this refusal, placed themselves in commitment to the legislation we have on the question. Conscious, however, that something must be done, and looking forward to Presidential chances, our high-toned and honorable friends went into the scandal business. Such pure and elevated sheets as the New York *Sun*, with a freedom from malice that was altogether remarkable, and a regard for public morals that was something wonderful, had been steadily slandering prominent members of the Administration; and, of course, all it said was gospel itself. The pure-minded "independent" journals, suffused with patriotic ardor, and anxious that official morality should rise at least to the level of their lofty standard, struggled up to the plane on which the *Sun* moved, and opened a scandal bureau also. If, thus, the pure portion of the press gave itself up to this business why should not a Democratic House? Was it not a "reform" institution? Did it not intend to expel rascality from the nation, and set forth, in golden light, the exceeding virtue, and unparchaseableness of a band of half converted rebels? Is this not Presidential year, and will not investigations be apt "to help the party?" So we have, as the result, one House of Congress entirely given up to the business of hunting after scandal.

What benefit has come of it, thus far? At the first, BELKNAP was stumbled against, and a splendid opportunity for capital rose before the excited imaginations of the CLYMER committee. Not smart enough to make good use of the advantages they had, MARSH was packed off to Canada, and was only drawn back because the President, willing that any guilty man should be punished, pardoned MARSH in order that he might return and testify. Since, there has been a steady search after BLAINE, BRISTOW, ROBESON, BABCOCK, but more than all others, the President. A cloud rests over BABCOCK, as to his transactions, but among the others, none of the scandals have, as yet, been made to hold. Many of the stories given to the press as proven or provable facts, have been utterly exploded. Yet the work of scandal is pressed, utterly regardless of the injury inflicted on reputations or feelings. What an inspiration must rest upon the noble bands of scandal mongers! How grand the mission of a party, that forwards its interests by retailing the reports of every malicious rogue who will perjure himself for money or revenge! How elevated the characters of committees, who will pervert testimony, that the first reports sent out may taint and injure high public officials? Yet thus far, this is all that has, come of this scandal business. Some of the worst characters of the country have been allowed to come before the committee, and pour out their vile scandal, unchecked and aided and abetted. All this miserable, lying evidence has been distorted, sent out, and made to do what injury it could, before the rebutting testimony was brought in. Once the defendant was allowed a chance, and the wretched tissue of falsehoods scattered to the winds, and the honorable committee was ready for a new scandal. And thus it seems likely to continue, for two months, at least.

Of course, all this is, in itself, mean and unprincipled; but those engaged in it are not troubled over the fact. With them it is, simply, a question of party success. In our view it is a failure, even in that direction. One idea involved is to frighten off those who are thought to be the most eligible candidates in the Republican party. Thus BLAINE and BRISTOW are most vindictively assailed. We greatly err if both those gentlemen do not fully dispel every charge brought against them. The assaults on President GRANT are meant to injure the Republican party. President GRANT is personally known to us; and we have not the slightest hesitancy in affirming our belief that not one scintilla of corruption can be brought against him personally. He may have been deceived by persons in whom he put confidence, and his name may have been dishonestly made use of, in schemes that would never have received his personal support; but we do not for an instant believe that he has done otherwise than give the country, so far as he is personally concerned, a pure and upright administration. He will come out of office personally pure, which is more than could be said of BUCHANAN, the last Democratic President. All this being true, and the scandals of the Democracy will recoil on themselves. They have entered on a desperate policy, which must be entirely successful to avoid being ruinous. We predict its almost utter failure. If, thus, the Democracy are compelled to go before the country, with nothing to recommend them, other than that they were scandal mongers, and the House of Representatives, under their control, was a mere receptacle for all the filthy scandals that corrupt and perjured men chose to roll in upon them, success before the people is absolutely impossible. The old Divine rule, that the person, entrusted with a talent, who rolled it in a napkin and buried it, deserved punishment, applies to parties in this country. The Democracy, entrusted with the talent of power, buried it to go scandal hunting, and we mistake if punishment does not overtake them.

### *CINCINNATI.*

A new form of discussion has developed relative to the Cincinnati Convention, which is deserving of careful and considerate attention. It does not deal directly with the names of candidates, so much as the qualities that must be possessed; although the drift of this discussion, as to names, is not difficult to apprehend. The representatives of the Liberal element, of four years ago, admit that they must operate within the Republican party, but claim that the party must consider them, if it hopes to be successful this year. The strongest statement of this view comes from GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in *Harper's Weekly*, and is based, in part, on the situation as he claims it to be in New York. Speaking of the character of the contest in 1872, he continues: "There is nothing like this in the present situation. There is no secession from the party. There is no breach. The protestants of 1872 have generally returned, because they now see, what they could not see then, that their objects are more likely to be attained within the party than out of it. Indeed, every man who understands the necessity of organization and combination to secure actual results, now looks with confidence to the prospective action of the Cincinnati Convention of 1876. This is so plain that it is the policy of the Democratic organs to insist that the protest is hopeless, and that the Procrustean machine will stretch and shrink every dissenter to its own will. They point to the result in the New York Convention as evidence of the power of the machine. But it shows exactly the reverse—the power of the protest. The purpose of the machine at that Convention was to present a candidate as the unanimous choice of New York, and to instruct the delegation to Cincinnati to support him and vote as a unit. That purpose was defeated. And it was defeated because there was a minority which would not risk the success of the party in a State vitally important to the election, by what is considered an untrue representation of the situation to the National Convention." In another editorial on the same general subject, he again says: "New York can not be recovered to the Republicans by the force of the machine. The vote of the State is too nearly balanced, the Democratic position here is too advantageous, and Republican independence and courage too inflexible, to permit the supposition that the State can be carried by any candidate merely because he is nominated at Cincinnati. He must represent all that honorable Republicans demand, and not be absolutely identified with all that they most regret and deplore and disavow."

As we understand it, Mr. CURTIS particularly favors Secretary BRISOW as our nominee, and strongly opposes Mr. CONKLING. The reasons, as respects the two men above referred to are clearly set forth. He regards Mr. BRISTOW as representing the reform element within the Republican party, and Mr. CONKLING as likely to continue what is termed the GRANT policy,—that of conducting the government of the country in accord with party usages. The singularity of this accusation is, that the politicians declare that the President does *not* represent their ideas, but rather a personal government, in which he follows his own views, rather than those of party leaders. These matters aside, and it follows that Mr. CURTIS deceives himself, unless he means to support the nominee at Cincinnati be he whom he may. The drift of his present argument is, that the reformers must have their man, or the party will be defeated. The implication from this is, that failing to get him, they will quietly refuse to vote, or will openly and boldly bolt. No Convention can tolerate this kind of talk. If Mr. BRISTOW is nominated, the friends of CONKLING and all others will expect, and be expected, to support him in the canvass and at the polls. But suppose that BLAINE or HARTRANFT is nominated? They are not, in the sense CONKLING is, identified with either branch of the party. Will the Liberals support them? We think Mr. CURTIS represents an impracticability, as regards politics, although his course will exert a conservative and valuable influence on the Convention.

### *OUT OF DOORS IN APRIL.*

**The Reviving Influence of a Rural Jaunt.**

In doors, that is, in town, the winter—most damp, muggy, disagreeable of all winters—has not yet loosed its clammy hold on us. The furnace in the cellar and the malarious air without are like two unmanageable demons, not to be held in check, and from morning until night we open windows, shut registers, or inspect thermometers, to ward off the poisonous breath of one or the other of them. The doctor's coupe stops at the door every day; we creep coughing along the streets, perspiring under our winter clothes, and with a mortal terror upon us of diphtheria, pneumonia and all the rest of the deadly crew if we dare to take them off. The table is laden with wilted peas, knotty strawberries, and ghastly tomatoes, toughened, not ripened, in Bermuda. As for our talk, it is no more healthy than the air we breathe and the food we eat. There is plenty of unwholesome scandal ready to follow every wedding or funeral; the corruption unearthed at Washington has filled every household with foul odors; every man who calls himself honest seems to be in haste to rush to the front with the disclosure that some other man is a thief; we put on our strongest eye-glasses to peer into the wardrobe and jewel-box of the wife of every public man, intent on finding her a brothel, or receiver of stolen goods; we hold our breath, and probe and dig curiously into other and fouler scandals, not yet explained. All this may be necessary, but it is not wholesome. Hunting the rat behind the arras is not the best or manliest work for men; the dungeon stables must be cleaned, no doubt, but a general distemper is very apt to follow the cleaning.

Let us take the morning train and go an hour or two out of town. The wind is blowing sharp but dry, the sun shines hotly, and there is no fog. The farm-house doors stand open and the coal in the stoves has died out; there is plenty of work in the field to keep everybody warm. The earth lies plowed into brown furrows, ready for planting. There on the hillsides are the pale bluish slopes of early wheat, high enough already to be stirred by the wind; down by the creek where the cows are gathered to sun themselves, the pollard willows wave a thin green vapor in the air; overhead the birds are chattering and flying with stolen straws to build their new homes for the summer; motherly old hens go about with their broods flocking under their feet; Brindle passes you mild-eyed and complacent, her calf by her side; the red buds of the maples are uncurling; a myriad of tiny yellow gummy sheaths push their way to the light from under the ridged garden mold. You are conscious of a vast stir and wakening about you, shown in these trifling things, a life wholly different from your own, or that of men, and which is in its own way powerful, clean, and chaste. You leave the farm-lands, and go down through the marshes to the sea. The stir, the wakening, is about you still. Midges begin to buzz and play over the saffron-colored water in the tide creeks; quite out of sight under the brown pine-needles the pink arbutus waves, filling with its delicious breath. The fish-hawk, just home from the Southern coast, sits perched alone on the dead tree, where she had her nest last summer; even the old wind-blown cedars show bright red blood veins in their gray trunks and put forth pale buds. The sand of the beech is warm; the air moist; the sea dark violet or emerald or blue and full of boundless life, rushes in to touch the earth at your feet.

It is this life which is the strange new fact to you in your day's journey out of town. You feel as if you had yourself found it; how inhabitable it is, how pure and how regardless of you! You think (not at all conscious that you are thinking platitudes as old as Job) that this great process of leafing and of growth would have gone on all the same, whether you had died in that attack of fever last month or not; that all over the world the birds mate and the beasts bring forth their young, and the earth renews herself in youth and beauty, no matter how your trade goes. The sea with its ceaseless, awful motion, which began with Time, thrusts you aside; you see how petty, trivial, insignificant you are.

Nothing is more salutary than for a man to know his own insignificance, and nowhere will he be taught it more sharply than when he sits down in the midst of the eternal calm movements of Nature; that is if he have eyes to see anything outside of his own little self. If he have not, he will jeer with a sour small-beer wit at the quiet solemn voices of Nature as silly sentiment. But a manly, clear minded man, going back into the town, listens with nausea to its foul gossip and greed, bar-gain-driving, and wonders why they have ascribed so great and important to him a few days before.

The old Norse story goes that Odin took his old cup-bearer, before his death, for a day into the Valhalla; when he came back among his fellows, he knew them as boorish and ill-conditioned; he would have had them all heroes; he having dined with the gods and eaten of their food. The old gods are not dead even in modern New York on this April day; their table is spread and the feast set all the year round, and any of us who choose may go and sup with them and bring back such cleaner thoughts and better manners as we are capable of receiving from noble company.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**A Daughter Lost for Twenty-three Years.**

Mr. E. C. Mahony, of South Windham, Conn., had his little girl stolen from him some twenty-three years ago, when she was only two years old and brought West. He has never relinquished his search for her. Some months back the woman she looked upon as her mother died, but while on her death-bed told the girl of her abduction, and gave her the name of her father and his address. She wrote to him for his photograph, and he immediately came on himself and found his long-lost child at Walnut, about ten miles from Mendota, Ill. She is married to a man of the name of Berry. The old gentlemen tried to have his daughter and son-in-law go back with him, but the latter declined to do so, Mr. Mahony and his daughter returned to the paternal home, and it is said that she has abandoned her husband for good.

**"Dom Pedro at Keerds."**

This story is vouched for by a respectable party, who however, through an excess of natural diffidence, desires us to withhold his name, and in kindness to his family, we accede to the request:

A genteel-looking person who got on the cars at Chicago, took a seat by the side of Dom Pedro de Alcantara and softly remarked:

"I plays joost a little," said the Monarch. Then his companion produced a "deck" and they had a quiet game. The train may have proceeded some fifteen or twenty miles while they were thus occupied, but the way his Majesty cleaned that genteel person out was considered remarkable for a man born South of the Equator.

### *GEORGE SAND.*

**The Duplex Character of the Famous Frenchwoman.**

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris to *Appleton's Journal:* Apropos of George Sand, I have recently heard several anecdotes respecting that famous personage. She seems, from all that I have heard about her, to have had two sides to her nature, the one purely and loftily intellectual, and the other wholly bestial. The one drew her toward such men as Chopin and De Musset, those most renowned of her many lovers; the other drove her into such vile excesses as would have shamed a Messalina. Recently a gentleman of foreign extraction, who speaks no French, in looking over the papers of his deceased father, came across a large package of letters addressed long years ago to the defunct by George Sand. Curious as to their possible literary value, but unable from his own ignorance of French to master their contents, he took them for perusal to a French lady of high artistic and literary standing, requesting her to read them carefully and to give him her opinion of them. When she returned them to him, her comment was: "Had I, for one instant, imagined that you knew what those letters contained, and with that knowledge had placed them in my hands, I never would have spoken to you again. Written by an avowed libertine to one of his companions in debauchery, they would still be atrocious, but written by a woman to a man who was merely a friend, they are beyond measure revolting." These letters were written long years ago, during the heyday of the career of their authoress, most of them dating from the period of her *liaison* with Chopin. The lady who perused them, and who narrated to me the whole circumstance, went on to say that she had advised their present possessor to destroy them at once, but that he declined doing so. "Possibly, after the death of George Sand," she added, "they may be published, and if so they will form a strange chapter in the history of moral and literary abominations."

I am told that George Sand and Victor Hugo are not acquainted with each other. Once, when the lady was at the very pinnacle of her literary fame, as well as in full possession of youth and beauty, she was presented to the great poet, but he, failing to catch the name, or possibly confounding her with some other Madame Dudevant, only addressed to her the most frivolous of social formalities. Deeming herself affronted, the lady abruptly broke off the conversation and quitted the room, and, when Victor Hugo learned who the handsome woman with whom he had been talking really was, it was too late to make atonement for his mistake. Since his return to Paris he has frequently invited her to his house (he never pays visits himself), but she contents herself with sending him complimentary messages, and refuses to come. It is whispered that, having been used to holding the first place in any circle in which she has found herself, she is not desirous of coming in contact with a vaster genius and more widely spread renown than her own.

### *ANOTHER TREASURY GIRL'S LUCK.*

**Another Widower in the Senate to be Married.**

Another Treasury girl has found a permanent situation, where board and clothes are promised. When the powers that be ordained a reduction of forces everywhere, several clerks in the Second Auditor's office were discharged. They instantly formed themselves into individual committees on ways and means of reinstatement. One young lady energetically vibrated from Senators to members with but ill success. There was one magnate whose influence she desired, and he was to be reached only through a senatorial official whose widower's crape was yet very fresh. The lady is graceful, bright, well-educated, and rather pretty. She found the mourner in a mood so susceptible that her charms made a serious havoc at the first visit. At the second, there was a total surrender, an absolute laying down—no, a stretching out—of arms on both sides. After this ceremony, definite terms of capitulation were arranged, and the young lady went home duly "engaged." She still exists in that blissful state, but the wedding is not far off. Looking down with admiration at the carefully combed hair of that happy man the other day, I wondered if it would be so smooth when she should comb it hereafter, and if he had yet taken the weed off his hat.

Of course, it is all the effect of Senator Christiancy's example. I am told that the Senator's girlish bride is putting on matronly airs, avows that she would never advise any young lady to marry a public man, since such gentlemen were quite too much engrossed with affairs of State to pay proper attention to their better halves. There are ten widowers left in the Senate. Do you suppose for a minute that Mrs. Christancy's advice would weigh anything should one of those distinguished men propose?—*Wash. Correspondent.*

### *A STORY FOR BOYS.*

**A Pleasing Little Narrative with a Pertinent Moral.**

It is a good little St. Louis boy who points the moral and adorns the tale this time. On Friday he went to the big circus in town. It is rumored that he ran away from school in order to go, but it is not certain about this part of the story: nothing is certainly known of him till he is found on the inside of the circus looking at the elephants. He saw how other boys gave them cakes and apples and candy, and the natural badness of this little boy led him to put up a job on a certain elephant that looked tolerably patient and forbearing. So when he went home he took an apple, cut out the core, filled the hollow with cayenne pepper, stopped up the hole, and Saturday went back to the circus.

Going up to where the elephants were, he held out his apple to the guileless animal, which wrapped the end of its trunk round the little dainty, tucked it up into the huge mouth, and chewed it for a moment quite vigorously. But soon a look of disgust came into the elephantine face, and the excellent animal began to look as if it had swallowed a live coal, and made for the water-tub. Into this it plunged its trunk, and, sucking up a good supply, cooled its burning mouth and throat. This done, it looked around for that innocent youth. The unsuspecting little genius was standing close by, laughing heartily at the annoyance of the huge animal. The big beast did not mean to let the matter rest. It again turned to the water tub and filled its trunk a second time. Then turning to the boy it squirted about two bucketfuls of water over him. He was wet and muddy from head to foot. The water came with the force of that from a steam engine and went right through his clothes, bedraggling him and making him as uncomfortable as he well could be. When the elephant saw the keeper put the boy out, it flourished its trunk, flapped its ears, and wagged its tail, and appeared to understand that, beyond a doubt, it had the best of the joke.

### *MR PHILOSOPHER'S HOME.*

**The Old Greeley Mansion at Chappaqua.**

Beyond a barrel of vinegar nothing was in the house when it burned. All Mr. Greeley's books, manuscripts and valuable works of art are safe in the house on the edge of the farm, in the keeping of his daughter. Early on the day on which the house was destroyed Colonel Smith chopped down, with the same axe which Mr. Greeley often wielded, a number of trees that stood between the house and the renowned cedar grove in which Mr. Greeley received the Southern delegation of the Baltimore Convention in 1872. Had these trees remained this grove might have been destroyed. The intrinsic value of the burned house was small. It was the most ordinary kind of a frame cottage, two stories high and shaped in the simplest style. In it Horace Greeley spent the twenty years that succeeded his purchase of the Chappaqua property. In it he wrote, reared his children, received his friends and led that quiet modest life that made the rustic neighbors worship him as a demi-god. Mrs. Greeley grew to dislike the building because the shade and forest trees that hemmed it in and gave it the quiet seclusion that Horace Greeley most admired it for also deprived it of warmth and light, leaving it damp and unwholesome. The good wife, with regard for her own and her children's health, prevailed upon Mr. Greeley to purchase the little dwelling facing the main street of Chappaqua, by the side of the private roadway to the farm. After this had been snugly replastered and otherwise improved, the family moved into it. But until his death, although several years passed, Horace Greeley's fondness for the old homestead in the woods never diminished. His books remained in his old study there, and he came to them and spent his Saturdays and Sundays among them sometimes alone, but often with his daughters Ida and Gabrielle, the latter of whom was always first in his heart.

### *WHAT IS A SONNET.*

'What is a sonnet?' 'Tis the curving shell
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;
A jewel that was carved most curiously;
It is a little picture painted well.
"What is a sonnet?' 'Tis a tear that fell
From the great poet's hidden ecstasy:
A two- edged sword, a star, a song—ah me!
Sometimes it is a tolling funeral bell.

### *BABYLAND.*

"How many miles to Baby-land?"
"Any one can tell;
Up on the flight,
To your right;
Please to ring the bell."

"What can you see in Baby-land?"
"Little folks in white—
Downy heads,
Cradle beds,
Faces pure and bright!"

"What do they do in Baby-land?"
"Dream and wake and play,
Laugh and crow,
Shout and grow,
Jolly times have they!"

"What do they say in Baby land?"
"Why, the oldest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings!"

"Who is the queen of Baby-land?"
"Mother, kind and sweet;
And her love,
Born above,
Guides the little feet."
—*Hartford Times.*

### *LUSUS NATURÆ.*

**Tobias Johnson's Peculiar Internal Mechanism.**

A most wonderful exhibition of the power of the will over the muscular action was given a day or two ago in the presence of a few gentleman of the medical profession and other gentlemen of Uniontown, by a colored man named Tobias Johnson, a step-son of James Trimble, of Uniontown. He has immense power over the muscles of the heart, ribs, and abdomen, so much so that he apparently changes the position of the heart from one side to the other, up or down, at will; and while it may be distinctly heard and felt in one of these abnormal positions, its action appears to have ceased in its regular or normal position. He claims to have two sets of ribs, and can cause the inner set to descend over the abdomen. This view is entertained by some physicians who have examined him, while others suppose that he simply uses his wonderful muscular power in spreading out the ordinary ribs in a fan-like position, as it were, over the abdominal region. Another peculiarity about him is, that he can cause an entire cessation of the pulse in one wrist while it is beating strongly in the other, and also stops the regular pulsations of the heart at the same time. Ordinarily, the muscles of the heart act involuntarily, but he seems to have control over the action of his heart, suspending it for a short time, at will. The muscles of his arm are so powerful that he will take an ordinary poker or bar of iron in one hand and strike it across the muscles of the other lower arm, and bend it almost double, then, turning the poker or bar, will strike the angle against the muscles of his arm and bend it straight again. He is certainly a phenomenon.—*Uniontown Genius of Liberty.*

### "Three Fingers."

"John," called little Mrs. Pearsons after her husband, as he left home in the morning, "stop at French's and bring me three fingers of that new money age lace and a spool of white silk." John braced himself up and repeated the message: "Three—fingers—of millionage silk and a spool of white lace." Then he saw a car coming, and held up three fingers that he might not forget the message while he hailed the driver. As he took his seat he murmured absently: "Three fingers of—morning papers, boy! millionage," and he subsided into the paper, while he kept his fingers extended in the air. When the conductor came around John stared at him and repeated, "Three fingers," &c., but the conductor took him by the collar and told him to pay his fare. At the office the clerk asked him a question about the day's business, but the only answer he could get was, "Three fingers of invoices;" when he went to lunch, he rushed into the first restaurant, and after past speech, he could only hold up three fingers, which the obliging young man behind the counter at once proceeded to pour out. When John's wife saw him next he was hatless and coatless, sitting with a vacant expression of countenance before a cell in the station, and a reporter had just commenced to write, "Murderer arrested! Talks of nothing else than the three fingers of his victim! Horrible disclosures expected!" The little woman paid John's fine and took him home, where he slept stupidly till the next day, when he declared his coffee must have been drugged.

Mrs. John says it's just what you might expect of a man—he never has sense enough to carry a dry goods message without losing his balance!

**How far our Light Shines.**

The following item from Dr. Newman's "Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh:" may be interesting to some of our readers in the oil regions:

"The only article imported from the United States and sold in the bazaars of Bagdad is American petroleum. It is entered at the port of Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, and transported on the backs of camels. It is one of the marvels of this marvellous age that petroleum is everywhere to be found in the Levant and the Orient. It lights the dwellings, the temples and mosques amidst the ruins of ancient Babylon and Nineveh. It is the light of Bagdad, the City of the Thousand and One Nights; of Orfah, the birth-place of Abraham; of Mardeen, the Aleppo of the Romans, and of Damascus, the 'Gem of the Orient.' It burns in the Grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, amidst the pyramids of Egypt, on the Acropolis of Athens, on the plains of Troy, and in the palace and cottage on the banks of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn."

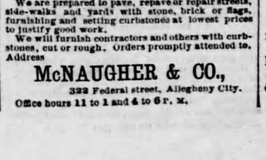

**Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,**
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Pollanabee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF McKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF McKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JOHN M'CULLOUGH**
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
**1876.**
**WILLIAM**
165, 167 AND 169
Special Good Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c, good quality Black Dress Silk.
At $1, extra good value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.12½, $1.20, $1.25 and $1.37½, extra fine and heavy Black Silks.
At $1.50, real Hand-spun Black Silks.
At $1.62½ to $4.50, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
Choice line of newest street shades at a little less than usual prices.
New Checked and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silks.
New light tints for evening wear.
At 18¾c, new styles in Japanese Silks.
At 50, 75c, special good value in Japanese Silks, was 75c.
At 50 and 75c, new Striped Silks.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.00.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges, a bargain.
At 50 and 62½c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85, 90c and $1, superior value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1.12½ to $2.50, fine all-wool and Silk warp Cashmeres; this line of goods will be found extra good value.
At 18¾c to $1, best possible value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs. The large sales we have had in these goods within the past month attest the fact of their being superior value for the money.
A very attractive stock of new Colored and Fancy Dress Goods for Spring.
At 12½ and 12½c, extra wide and heavy Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, new styles in Striped Alpacas.
At 12½c, latest novelties in Spring Plaids.
At 15 and 18¾c, worth 31 and 37½c, new styles Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c, handsome patterns in Lucknow Suitings.
At 18¾, 20 and 25c, plain and Brocaded Alpacas, special bargains.
At 31 and 35c, new and beautiful styles Plaid Delages.
At 37½c, all-wool Centennial Suitings.
At 35, 40 and 45c, new Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, new Silk Pongee Mohairs.
At 50c, beautiful variety new styles Dress Goods.
At 75c, plain and plaid Dress Goods, worth $1 to $1.25.
BARGAINS ON EVERY COUNTER.
NOTICE—In deference to the best our customers will kindly assist i
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
**New Spring Goods,**
AT
**ERWIN'S,**
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
1,500 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods
In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Altogether the handsomest and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.
Black and Colored Silks.
A stock of these goods unsurpassed in variety in this market, and we guarantee them to be unequaled in price, and were bought at a large auction sale in New York last week.
2,000 PIECES
Of New and Handsome styles of PRINTS. No imperfect or damaged goods among these, but all new and fresh, and as low in prices as imperfect goods and bad styles are sold anywhere.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
We offer four of the best known makes of yard wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6¼c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that ever been shown in bleached goods in the entire history of the dry goods trade.
BARGAINS
In Gloves and Hosiery,
In Laces and Ties,
In Collars and Cuffs,
In Towels and Napkins,
In Table Linens,
And Damasks.
Suits! Suits!
500 NEW SUITS and OVERDRESSES. These we will open on THURSDAY, April 20th, and invite the special attention of Ladies to them.
NEW GOODS DAILY.
**A. W. ERWIN,**
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
4 SHIRTS FOR $5,
Made of 2000 County Down Linen and Wamsutta Muslin,
(Unwashed and without buttons or button holes,) just one-half the price of the same Shirt finished.
Two pair Extra Long and Heavy Cotton Hose for ..... 1 25
Paragon Frame Rain Umbrella ..... 1 69
Summer Merino Undershirts ..... 47
Plaid Sash Ribbon ..... 25
Colored Gro Grain Ribbon ..... 12, 16, 17, 23
Colored Satin Ribbon, 3 colors in one ..... 23
Champion Corsets, double spring ..... 98
Abdominal Corset ..... 2 97
Men's Black Silk Hose ..... 12, 15, 19, 23
Children's Rubber Long Combs ..... 7
Tooth Brushes ..... 7, 9, 11, 13, 19
4 Linen Handkerchiefs for ..... 25
2 Button Kid Gloves ..... 98
3 cents each will buy 1 dozen Shoe Strings, or 1 Thimble or paper of Pins, or spool of 200 yards Cotton, or paper of Needles.
Fans, Sun-Umbrellas, Trimmings, Hosiery, Embroideries, Notions, Brushes, &c.
DEMOREST'S PATTERNS.
**J. D. Carlisle,**
87 FIFTH AVENUE.
HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
The best and Cheapest in the Market.
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr-p87
PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....S

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In German Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. WEAKER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, April 24, 1876. }

Saturday was a bright and busy day at the banks and in business circles. The week past, however, was marked by a check in the buoyant feeling that had been the marked feature for a time past. There was not an actual decline in the strength or interest in financial movements, but it has evidently reacted for the present, its highest mark. There will be reason for congratulation, however, if it holds its own till the Centennial exerts its influence on the people of the country. The week closed encouragingly, and we regard the business outlook as entirely favorable, though not as indicative of a sudden bound into great activity.

Rates of interest remain the same as quoted for some weeks past, viz.: 8 and 9 per cent. for discounts at the banks, 6@7 per cent. for time loans on collaterals, and 5 the open market, and 5 to 6 per cent. for call loans.

The Treasury now holds $347,300,350 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, $18,623,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the ending April 22, $63,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending April 22, $569,000. National bank circulation outstanding, $337,635,219, of which $2,099,190 are gold notes. Receipts from internal revenue for the month to date, $7,000,000; for the fiscal year to date, $90,606,364.26. Receipts from customs for the month to date, $8,906,107.77; for the fiscal year to date, $122,638,580.21.

Already there is a disposition among the banks to grumble at the inconvenience of the new silver coin as compared with the fractional currency that has been in use. There is no doubt that as far as the banks are concerned it takes a great deal longer to count and put away, or to pay out a hundred dollars in dimes, quarters and halves of silver than it would the same amount of paper fractionals.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112⅞ | 5-20's 1865, coupons | 122¼ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, coup | 122¼ | 10-40's | 117⅝ |
| " 1864, all called | — | Currency 6's | 126½ |
| " 1865 | 119⅛ | 10-40's, 2 per cent. | 115½ |
| " 1865 | 119 | 10-40's—coupons | 118⅝ |
| 5-20's 1867 | 121⅜ | | |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen | 112 | Ohio & Mississippi | 16⅝ |
| Erie | 18½ | Union Pacific | 64 |
| L. S | 97⅜ | Toledo & Wabash | 33½ |
| C. C. & I. C | 102 | Quicksilver | 12½ |
| St. Paul | 39 | Adams Express | 103 |
| Do. Pref | 68½ | American Express | 75½ |
| Michigan Southern | 85¾ | U. S. Express | 80 |
| Do. Central | 55 | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 86¼ |
| North Western Com | 40 | Quicksilver | 12½ |
| Do. Pref | 59 | Fort Wayne | 101½ |
| Rock Island ex. div | 102¾ | Hannibal & St. Jos | 16 |
| Cleve. & Pitt | 93½ | Panama | 127 |
| Pacific Mail | 19¾ | Iron Mountain | 20 |
| Western Union Tel | 85¾ | | |

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (S.) | 54½ | Cen. Trans (S) | 47 |
| Reading (B) | 44⅝ | Empire Do (A) | |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (A) | 138⅞ | A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B) | 101¼ |
| Cl. Cleve & P. | 118 | P. C. & St. L. 7's (A) | 87 |
| Lehigh Valley (B) | 60⅜ | North Pacific bonds | |

NEW YORK, April 23, 1876.

Money 2@6 on call. Prime mercantile paper 4@6. The sessions' balances over $180,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $17,000. The clearings were $23,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487@488¾. Gold was steady throughout the day at 112¾@112⅝, having been the opening and closing prices respectively. The rates paid for carrying were 1 and 1⅛ per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 1⅛, 2 and 1 per cent. per annum, and at 1-16 per diem for borrowing. The specie shipments to-day were $345,000, making for the week, $108,000 gold bars and $190,000 silver.

The following is the bank statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, decrease | $4,055,500 |
| Specie, decrease | 1,233,500 |
| Legal Tenders, increase | 2,700,100 |
| Deposits, decrease | 3,280,100 |
| Circulation, decrease | 7,100 |
| Reserve, decrease | 1,806,300 |

Governments closed firm. Railroad bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, but after the first call a decline in Western Union, under large sales, had a depressing effect on the market, which later became steady, but weak towards the close, finally closing dull and irregular. Western Union sold to-day at the lowest point of the week. Pacific Mail closed at 19¾. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 125,600 shares, of which 5,200 were Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 2,800 Northwesterns, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 -St. Pauls, 47,000 Western Union, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

*Governments.*—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾@123; do of 1865, 119½@119¾; do '65 new, 119½@119¾; do of '67, 122¾@123; do of '68, 118¾; new 5s, 117¾@118; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 128¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri sixes, 104¾; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 42¾; do new, 40¾.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 18¾; do preferred, 23; Pacific Mail, 19; Marliposa, 7; do preferred, 27½; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86¼; American Express, 80¾; United States Express, 47½; Canton, 52; Western Union Tel., 85¾; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 136½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 93¾; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 64; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 97¾; Rock Island, 103¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Northwestern common, 40; do preferred, 59; C. & I. C., 50¾; New Jersey Central, 98¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 64¾; Toledo & Wabash, 103¾; do do preferred, 101; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 102½; preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17½; Missouri Pacific, 114; A. & P. preferred, 78½; Indiana Central, 4¾; B. Island, 108; Quincy, 173; Hannibal & St. Joe, 16; Central Pacific, 108; Union, Pacific, 106¾; Land Grant, 98¾; Sinking Fund, 90¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Consolidated Virginia, 78; California, 82¾; Segregated Belcher, 82; Ophir, 19; Chollar, 110; Savage, 16¾; Imperial, 5¾; Mexican, 40¾; Gould & Curry, 19½; Best & Belcher, 43¾; Hale & Norcross, 70; Crown Point, 19¾; Yellow Jacket, 30¾; Alpha, 6; Kentuck, 2; Confidence, 21¾; Sierra Nevada, 20¾; Exchequer, 22½; Anerman, 70; Justice, 2¾; Caledonia, 9¾.

LONDON, April 22.—Consols, 93 5-16@5-8; 5's of '65, 103⅜; do of '67, 106⅜@10-408, 105⅝; new 5s, 102; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 34.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes, 66f 85c.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—United States new 5s, 101⅜.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—The Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate of discount from 2 to 2½ per cent.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, April 22, 1876. }

Trade in commercial circles continues to improve slowly, but the leading merchandise markets present no new or important characteristics to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. Is is worthy of notice, however, that there is a better and more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, and the indications at the present writing warrants the prediction that there will be a fair spring trade.

APPLE BUTTER—60a65c.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely, and while prices are maintained, the market is easier, selling in a jobbing way at $1@2 per bbl, for common to choice.

BEANS—There is increasing demand, and the market is firmer, although as yet there has been no improvement in prices; sales of prime navies at $1.12 @1.15 ⅌ bu. to the trade.

BUTTER—Market continues easy, but we continue former quotations; 18a20c for prime to choice rolls; choice dairy, 20c.

CHEESE—New has commenced to come forward; it is quoted at 12a12½c for prime. Old stock unchanged; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 12½a13c; do. New York, 14½a15.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $14a15 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is better and increasing, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 5a6c for fair to prime; fancy, 10½a11c. Peaches, 11¼a12 for prime halves. Blackberries, 12 a12¾. Pitted Cherries, 23a23c.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, and the market was reported easy to-day at 15c, although some holders were asking 16c.

FLOUR—There is a very fair trade, and the market is firm, but unchanged. Spring wheat flours $6.50a7; red winters, $6.50a7.25; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8.75a8.90. Rye Flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—There is a continued fair degree of activity in the Grocery trade, nearly all the wholesale houses are quite busy, but the leading staples present nothing important to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. Coffees continues dull and weak, and Sugar has also weakened within the past few days.

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carolina | 7 @7¾ | Louisiana | 6¼@6¾ |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 55 @58 | Fair | 55 @58 |
| Prime | 60 @63 | Dark | 45 @50 |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. O. choice | 63 | N. O. strictly prime | 60 |
| Fair | 58 | Demarara | 50@55 |

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 13¾ | Standard B | 10⅜ |
| Crushed | 11¾ | Standard Ex C | 10 |
| Granulated | 11 | Refined Yellows | 9¾ |
| Powdered | 11¾ | N. O. new crop | 9 |
| Standard A | 10¾ | | |

TEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson | 45 @1 00 | Japan | 40 @ 85 |
| Gunpowder | 60 @1 10 | Oolong | 35 @ 85 |
| Imperial | 60 @ 90 | Souchong | 35 @ 75 |

COFFEES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 23½ | R. Rio, lb pkgs | 27¾ |
| Prime Rio | 22½@23 | R. Rio, loose | 27 |
| Good Rio | 20½@21½ | Roasted Java | 30 to 40 |
| Old Gov. Java | | | |

GRAIN—The receipts continue light, and with moderate demand and an increasing demand, the markets are firmer, although not quotably higher. We can report a continued steady milling demand for Wheat, but prices remain unchanged; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1.31a1.35; do Michigan white, $1.47a1.48. The Oat market is firmer, with an increased demand; mixed, 35a41; white, 43 45½c, the outside figure for prime western. Shelled Corn continues scarce and prices are still nominally retained; 62a65, for good mixed to prime Yellow free in elevator. Ear Corn is quotable at 58a60c on wharf and on track. Rye is quiet at 80a82.

HAY—Baled is quoted on wharf and track; No. 1 Timothy, $19@20; No. 2 do, $17a18. Loose, from country wagons, is selling at from $20@21.

HOMINY—Is steady demand at $4.00 ⅌ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $15a16 ⅌ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

ONIONS—Very dull; $1a1.50 ⅌ bbl. Onion Sets very dull and difficult to quote.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1.20a1.25 in gallon jugs; and $1a1.10 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar 10a11.

PROVISIONS—The tone of the market continues weak, under the influence of the advices from the west, and, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations on Bacon Shoulders and Lard; the indications at the present writing point to a still further decline.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. per lb | 14¾ | tierces, per bl | 14½ |
| Shoulders, Ex. S. C. | 10¾ | Do. half barrels | 15 |
| 1st Pack Bacon, S. C. | 15 | Do. buckets | 15½ |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, sold | 18 | Lard Ref'd for summer use—in tres | 14¾ |
| Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz | 96¾ | Do —½ bbls | 15¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders | 10 | Do —bkts | 15¾ |
| Rib Sides | 12½ | Do. 3 lb caddies | 17¾ |
| Short Rib Sides | 13¾ | Do. 5 lb do | 17 |
| Clear Sides | 13¾ | Do. 10 lb pails | 17½ |
| Mess Pork, per bbl | $23.75 | Do. 5 lb do | 17¾ |
| Family Mess Pork | 23.75 | Do. 10 lb do | 17 |
| Extra Clear | 23.75 | Ham Sausage | 9 |
| Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per bl | 14½ | | |

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely, but prices are still maintained. Quotable at 35a40c ⅌ bu. on track, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $10.25a10.75 per bushel. Timoth Seed, $2.50a2.60.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 8a9¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ¼ to ½c less; country rendered, 8a8½c ⅌ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, April 22, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 350 cars | 340 cars |
| Hogs | 92 cars | 141 cars |
| Sheep | 98 cars | 87 cars |
| Total | 570 cars | 611 cars |

Of the 350 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 315 cars were through and 62 cars local against 311 cars of the former and 72 cars of the latter for the previous week; sales, 623 head; preceding week, 1,286.

FREIGHTS.

There has been no recent change in rates on live stock, either from the west here or from this point eastward; the signs of the times, however, are decidedly in favor of lower rates, and the indications recently, but as yet no satisfactory conclusion has been reached; it is said that the pooling arrangement, adopted about a year ago is still in force, but the probability is, that it will be broken up before long, and if so, "cutting" of rates will again be in order, each road will then be at liberty to make its own rates. As noted in our report of Thursday, It is stated by those who are in position to know, that the large through shippers from the west to the seaboard markets, are not allowed drawbacks, but that they have to pay the same rates charged to outside shippers; this if so, is as it should be, but dealers generally are still firm in the belief, that these through shippers have advantages of some kind or other, not obtainable by outside shippers.

CATTLE.

Trade has been remarkably dull this week, more so probably than during any preceding week this year; it is true the supply was remarkably light, but so was the demand, and prices, instead of improving as it was hoped they would, have further declined. There was no inquiry for any of the eastern markets deserving of the name, and, with the exception of a few country dealers and butchers, there were no buyers; enough Cattle are being shipped through from Chicago and other points to supply Philadelphia, our main stand by. Neither New York or Baltimore have been buying many here of late, hence we did not look for much from those points, but Philadelphia until quite recently, bought from 40 to 60 cars per week. There is some inquiry for good light Cattle to go to the country, and these are bringing better prices relatively than good fat Cattle, because, there is more inquiry for the former than the latter. Good Stockers have declined but little if any recently, while prime fat Cattle have declined fully half a cent per lb. within the past couple of weeks. It is worthy of notice that our New York dispatch of yesterday (Friday), reported that market a shade better.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers | 5.50a5.75 |
| Prime 1,200a1,300 steers | 5.00a5.25 |
| Fair to good 1,000a1,200 steers | 4.75a5.00 |
| Fair to good 900a1,000 Bs Stockers | 4.00a4.50 |
| Cows, Bulls and Stags | 3.50a4.00 |

SHEEP.

The run was considerably larger than usual this week, and with unfavorable reports from the east, a supply in excess of the demand and no inducement to ship on in first hands, holders were obliged to make concessions of fully 50c ⅌ cwt. There were nearly, if not exactly, as many shipped as received, sheep on sale this week, and the weather being favorable for the former, they sold more readily, and, if anything, at better prices relatively than the latter. The market was the hardest sellers have struck for some time, and it was generally unexpected. New York has been up and down, and our latest advices from that point, up to yesterday, were not very favorable for an improvement.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wooled—Extra 110a130 lbs | 7.00a7.25 | |
| " Prime 84a100 lbs | 6.50a7.00 | |
| " Good 85a95 lbs | 6.00a6.25 | |
| " Fair 75a80 lbs | 5.50a5.75 | |
| " Common, light lbs | 4.50a5.00 | |
| Clipped—Prime 90a100 lbs | 5.00a5.25 | |
| " Good 80a85 lbs | 4.50a4.75 | |
| " Fair 75a80 lbs | 4.00a4.25 | |
| Indianas, according to quality | 5.00a6.50 | |

HOGS

The market was dull and offish during the early part of the week, but on Wednesday and Thursday, in consequence of light receipts and a diminished supply, there was a slight reaction, and prices were advanced 10a15c per cwt; yesterday and to-day there was an easier feeling, caused by the increased receipts and lower prices at Chicago, and the advance was almost entirely lost. Shippers continue to take hold very sparingly, hence a few cars over and above what is required to immediate actual wants is sufficient to cause a decline; in a word, the market is very sensitive. The product is also offish, and this is not without its effect in weakening the market for hogs; as the feeling has prevailed for sometime that hogs are too much inflated.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs | 5.25a5.40 |
| Common to prime Yorkers | 7.75a8.00 |
| Roughs | 6.75a7.25 |

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, April 22, 1876. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade has been remarkably quiet during the past week, and devoid of any really important characteristics to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. The raw article continues depressed and weak; prices are lower now than for several months, and the market appears to be very dull; this is attributed in part to the manipulation of the bears, but we apprehend that the combination has had more to do with it than anything else. The combination refiners are now taking the great proportion of the raw article, and if they stop buying for a few days, the market would soon feel it, as no matter how well the producers and other holders are able to hold, there is always some one forced to sell. Producers would like to make themselves believe that they are independent of the combination, but such is not the case; as already intimated, there are very few refineries in operation excepting those in the combination, hence they are the principal, we might say, about the only buyers at the present time, and upon them the producer is dependent to take his product. In a word, the combination, appears to have obtained complete control of the entire business; it has control of a majority refineries not only here but elsewhere, and furthermore, those outside of its pale, are unable to do anything, as they cannot compete with those in the combination. Quite a number of the "outsiders," have sold out to the combination within the past week or two, and others are waiting for the opportunity to do likewise; as the case now stands, refineries outside of the combination are dead stock, but few if any of them have made expenses during the past nine months, and it is said that a refinery wears out sooner standing idle, than it does when running.

CRUDE.

The market was weaker, and as compared with Friday, prices were lower. United certificates quoted at $1.77¾a1.78¾; immediate shipment, $1.97½ a2. As already intimated, it is thought the combination is holding off with a view of forcing prices down, and if so, there is no certainty that the bottom has been reached.

REFINED.

Continues very dull, and prices are nominal at 18¾ a¢ delivered in Philadelphia, and 19¾a19c on cars here. A sale of 2,500 barrels was reported as having been made in New York, for Baltimore delivery, at 18¾c. It is not likely, however, that there will be much sold at current rates.

OIL BARRELS.

Continue dull, but prices are without quotable change; the last sales reported were at $1.15 for countries, and $1.20 for city make.

CHARTERS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week, 4,455 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 376,029 bbls, against 297,321 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 8,801 bbls; January 1st to date, 241,310 bbls; same time last year, 38,005 bbls.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| N. W. Stevenson | Central o w | 560 |
| J. Bushnell | Model o w | 479 |
| S. Craig | Star o w | 160 |
| Total | | 1,199 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Brilliant Oil Co | Warden, F. & Co Balt. | 1,200 |
| Liberty Oil Co | Warden F & Co | 300 |
| Standard O. Co | Do do | 397 |
| Crystal O. W | Smith & Bro. Chicago | 60 |
| Total | | 2,157 |

New York Wool Market.

The *Bulletin* of Saturday says: A dead sort of business is the ruling characteristic of this market again, and we fail to find among the trade any features that are really new or interesting. The buyers in attendance not only continue to confine themselves to small jobbing invoices on nearly all the stock they handle, but are continually bearing for further concessions from low figures already current. It can hardly be said that prices have further receded of late, but they certainly have gained no strength, and holders were at all times quite attentive to desirable customers. The remaining stock of fleeces now here is not very large, and is concentrated in few hands, though this does not, as is usually the case, afford any basis for unusual strength on values. Pulled wools are weak and pretty freely offered. Texas grades are in some demand, and owners commence to show an inclination to shade a little from the extreme rates they have for such a long time been asking. California wools are unsettled, but without any developed tendency to recover on cost from late low figures, though probably more steady, and the movement, all things considered, is fair. There is little of the new spring clip here, which is held at about 25@26c for free and 20@23c for good burry, the quality of the offering being quite acceptable. Foreign grades moderately active.

Sales of 1,300 lbs unwashed fleeces, 6,000 lbs extra pulled, 10,000 lbs mixed pulled, 45 bales No. 1 pulled, 16 bags super do on private terms; 18 bags extra pulled, 35c; 8,000 lbs super pulled, 40c; 2,000 lbs tub washed, 51c; 2,500 lbs spring California, 19a; 10 bales do, 22½c; 10,000 lbs do 23½c, 7,000 lbs do, 25c; 50,000 lbs new spring, 15,000 lbs fall, on private terms; 5,000 lbs pulled California, 31½c; 1,500 lbs Eastern Texas, 26c; 3,000 lbs Western, 21c; 4,000 lbs do, 24c; 10,000 lbs Texas, 23½c; 10,000 lbs medium Texas, 15,000 lbs Oregon, 130 bales Smyrna, 75 bales Cape, on private terms, 100 bales Australian, 40c, and 5,000 lbs Mexican, at 18c,

## *JILROAD RUMPUS.*

### The Pool Lines Have Agreed to Disagree About Rates—The New Schedules, Etc.

THE POOL BURST.

The agreement in rates between the five Eastern trunk lines, which has existed for the last six months, was formally given up on Saturday. Advices have been given from day to day of misunderstandings between the pool managers, but it was only yesterday afternoon that their new agreement to disagree took practical shape in independent quotations of rates to all Eastern points. The uniform tariff of the old compact was displaced by as many different ones as there are roads, and all agents were notified of the changes by telegram. Even the few common rates that were announced in this paper only yesterday were abandoned by noon, and in place of 30 cents per hundred pounds on grain to New York, the figure ranged down, among the different roads, to 29, 27½ and 25 cents in one instance where a thousand car loads were contracted for at once. This last rate, which by common consent was credited to the Pennsylvania Road, is the bed-rock figure reached in the big fight of a year ago, and shows how far the competition has progressed already.

None of the officials authorized to speak give any encouragement to the idea that the break is to be fixed up; on the contrary, most of them declare any reconciliation impossible, at least till next fall.

Of course many of the new rates now in force, so far as they have been committed to paper, are private ones, but one or two have been regularly bulletined.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

### The Feeling on Wheat in England.

Private advices from Liverpool, under date of 6th inst., report as follows:

The continued mild weather has further depressed wheat, especially California and other white descriptions, prices of which are 2d per cental lower, making 6d for the week, whilst American reds, being in such moderate compass, have not shared this decline to any extent, being only about 1d to 2d decline during same time.

The very large stock of wheat published on the 1st of April has no doubt contributed considerably to this weakness. It was generally thought our consumption from January 1 to March 31 was keeping pace with our imports, and many were of the opinion it exceeded them; but facts do not bear out this. Instead of our weekly demands being at the rate of 60,157 quarters, as ascertained to December 31, 1875, they now turn out to have been only 54,266 quarters to March 31, 1876. This is somewhat disappointing, and no doubt led to a feeling of uneasiness on the part of holders that has made them free sellers, and which has tended to bring about the decline as noted above. We may, however, reasonably expect an increased rate of consumption from this on, whilst from the outlook our imports are likely to be of somewhat diminished dimensions; consequently some inroad will ere long be made in our stocks.

## *MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.*

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 spring $1.04 spot; $1.03¾ seller May; $1.04¾@1.04¾ seller June. No. 3 92¼c; rejected 82c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 47¾c bid seller May; 47c seller June. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; 32¾c spot; 32¾c seller May. Barley and Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $21.87½@22.00 spot; Lard moderately active and higher; $12.75 spot and seller May; $12.60@12.45 seller June. Bulk meats steady and firm at 5¾c, 12@12½c and 13c. Bacon dull; fully half a cent per lb. within the past couple of weeks. It is worthy of notice that our New York dispatch of yesterday (Friday), reported that market a shade better.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.07.

### New York.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Flour in moderate export and home trade inquiry; receipts 4,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.10@4.50; common to good do $4.90@5.25; good to choice do $5.30@5.70; white wheat extra $5.75@7.75; St. Louis $5.25@9. Rye flour and Corn meal quiet. Wheat; holders more disposed to realize; receipts 84,000 bush; ungraded spring $1.21; No. 3 spring $1.15 @1.18; No. 2 spring $1.23@1.24; No. 2 red winter $1.25@1.26. Rye nominal at 86@88c. Barley and Malt steady. Corn quiet; receipts 46,000 bush; mixed and low grade 44@46c; yellow western 47c. Oats dull; receipts 85,000 bush; western mixed and State 42@44c. Hay quiet. Hops quiet; eastern and western 10@18c. Groceries in moderate demand and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾c; refined 14c; cases and naphtha nominal. Tallow steady; 10 bbls sold at 7¾c. Pork dull at $22.55@ 22.60. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; western long clear 12¾@13c; city 12¾c. Lard dull at 13¼c. Butter quiet; western 20@35c. Cheese quiet at 6@12¾c. Whisky steady at $1.11¼@1.12.

*Metals.*—Manufactured copper quiet; Ingot Lake dull; new sheathing 31c. Iron: Scotch pig dull; American dull at $18@21 in gold. Steel quiet and unchanged. New York ingots sold at $2.75@2.85; chunk $4.50@5.25; horseshoe nominal.

### Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Pennsylvania red $1.15@1.37; others unchanged. Corn active and firm; western mixed 46c. Oats quiet, steady and unchanged. Rye nominally firm; 83@ 85c. Hay firm. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork $23. Bulk meats, shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12@ 12¾c. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@ 13¾c. Hams 15@16c. Lard refined in tierces 14¼@14½c. Butter quiet and steady at 29@35c. Petroleum dull; crude 8c; refined 14c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky dull at $1.12.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Corn meal dull; quoted at $2.60@2.45. Corn in light supply and firmer; 72@85c. Pork dull; jobbing sales at $22.50 @24. Lard in fair supply; tierce refined quoted at 13¾@14c; small 14¼c; bucket 15c. Hams in good supply; large size very dull; small size choice sugar cured in request; large quoted at 12¾c; medium 12¾@13c; small 14¼c. Whisky steady and in light supply; only a jobbing demand; Louisiana $1.11; western $1.11@1.12. Other articles unchanged.

### Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—Flour steady; western superfine $4.00@4.50; common extras $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin do. $5.50@6.25; Minnesota $5.50@7.25; winter wheat $6.50@7.50; Ohio and Michigan $6.25@ 7.50; Illinois $6.25@8.50; St. Louis $6.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7.25@8.50. Corn dull; sales 72c for mixed and yellow. Oats 46@48c for mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 42@46c; No. 1 white 53@56c.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Clover seed 16½ @18c. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania red $1.30@1.32; white $1.30. Corn quiet; yellow 64@65c; white 64c. Oats dull at 46@51c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard; tubs 14¼c. Whisky western $1.12. Butter firm. New York and Bradford county extras 36@38c; firsts 34@35c; western extra 32@35c; firsts 28@31c. Cheese quiet; 12¾@13c. Eggs active at 17½c.

### Foreign.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Refined petroleum 28f.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton dull at 6⅝@ 6¾d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 8d@ 10s; Club 10s 2d@10s 7d; red western spring No. 2 10 9d@10s 1d. Barley 5s 3d@5s 5d. Oats 3s 4d@3s. Lard 59s. Cheese 62s. Spirits petroleum 8½d; refined petroleum 11¼@12d.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat quiet $1.29@1.30. Corn quiet at 51@52c. Oats dull at 37@38c. Rye dull at 78@78c. Pork dull at $22.75. Lard dull at 13¾@13¾c; kettle 13¾@14¼c. Bulk meats quiet at 8¾@11¾@11¾c. Bacon steady at 9¾@ 12¾@13c. Whisky steady at $1.07.

### Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.38½; No. 3 do. $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan $1.27¾; No. 2 do $1.17; extra white Michigan $1.40¾; rejected red 96c. Corn easier; high mixed 53¾c seller May; 51c seller June; no grade 50¼c; damaged 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 36¼c, Michigan 46¾c.

### Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee $1.14; hard $1.23; No. 2 $1.06¾. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 mixed 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 fresh 33¾c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1 72c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 90c.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton dull at 12¾c; sales of 900 bales; receipts 450 bales; shipments 895 bales. Flour, grain and provisions dull and unchanged.

### St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Cotton, Flour, and Grain dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $22.50. Lard dull at 13c. Bulk meats quiet at 8, 11¾@ 11¾c. Bacon steady at 9, 12¾@13c.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.15@ 1.20. Corn dull at 45@48c. Oats steady at 39@ 42c. Provisions dull and unchanged.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 22.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; old 66@67c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 90c.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; quote: S. W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 test, 11¾c for car lots.

### Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton dull at 13¼c; futures closed steady; sales 1,100 bales; middling 12 13-16c; August 13 5-16@13 7-16c; July 13 1-32@ 13 9-16c; August 13 11-16@13 23-32c; September 13 9-16@13 19-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton: demand slack; sales of 1,850 bales; ordinary to strict ordinary 8¾@9¾c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10¾c; low middling to strict middling 11¾c; middling to strict middling 12@13c; middling to middling fair 13¼@14¼c; net receipts 1,441 bales; gross 924; exports to Liverpool 2,455; stock 190,680.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 292 bales; gross 551 bales; sales 636 bales.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 881 bales; gross 897; exports coastwise 190; sales 650.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton: middlings 12¼@ 12¾c; net receipts 239 bales; exports coastwise 2; sales 200.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12¾@12¾c; net receipts 540 bales; sales 200.

### Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; market dull and lower; stockers and feeders $3.50@4.25; light to good steers $4.20@4.90; shipments 4,200 head. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; market generally steady and lower; rough lots $7@ 7.40; common to extra $7.40@8.75; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 600 head; market quiet.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Hogs and cattle dull; nothing doing and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Hogs dull; common to good light $7.00@7.75; medium to good heavy $7.80@8.00.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—Hog unchanged; receipts 2,000.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Business is quiet with package houses and importers, and the jobbing trade light. Cotton goods are steady in first hands at current quotations. Fine bleached shirtings were closely sold up and firm. Brown sheetings are in steady demand. Prints are quiet and unsettled. Shirting prints and canabrics are in fair request. Dress fabrics and men's wear woolens continue quiet.

### Wool.

BOSTON, April 22.—Wool dull and prices rule in favor of buyers; more doing in fleece wool than last week; XXX Pennsylvania 48c; Ohio 46c; extra Ohio 42¼@43½c; Michigan and other western fleeces 38 @40c; some very good western fleeces sold at 43c; in pulled wools there was a moderate business done; sales at 37@42c for good average lots of superfine, and 38@42c for extra.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 lot pumps, A. L. Murphy; 12 pails tobacco, R. W. Jenkins; 2 cars whisky, Whitney & Co; 20 bags lard, Curry & M; 1 bbl whisky, McKlein & Co; 25 bxs soap, Means, S. & Co; 40 bxs do, 1 car flour, Allen, R. & Co; 2 bbls castings, W. H. Knox; 1 car flour, Schomaker & Co; 2 do, Roberts & S; 1 do, D. Wallace; 2 do, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 4 do, T. C. Jenkins; 600 pig lead, Fahnestock, W. & Co; 1 car spelter, Moorhead & Co; 1 car malt, Jas. S. Finch & Co; 2 cars b corn, Watt, L. & Co; 2 cars meat, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 car flour, 1 do hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 50 bxs soap, Carter Bros; 5 bbls whisky, A. Klondrillinger; 23 do, J. Schmertz & Co; 6 bxs c nails, Whitmore, W. L. & Co; 35 doz brooms, Kramer & N; 1 car lumber, Mills & Co; 1 do, J. R. Caufield; 22 pkgs g ware, Gallagher & Co; 6 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car potatoes, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do, Bricker & Son; 1 car lumber, H. Harnes & Co

## HOME NEWS.

**Parties** who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

*The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, cooler and cloudy weather.*

**Our** readers in the Second and Fifth wards, Allegheny, will receive their GAZETTE this morning as usual. Mr. Linehan, the carrier, who has been confined to his bed with sickness for some days, has so far recovered as to be able to direct the delivery of his route. He hopes in a day or two to have arrangements made that all his patrons will be served before seven o'clock A. M.

**Iron City College.**

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Sundents received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

**Death of a Prominent Citizen of Wheeling.**

An Associated Press telegram received from Wheeling last night says that Josiah F. Updegraff, cashier of the Peoples' Bank of that city, who sustained a fracture of a limb by being thrown from his buggy yesterday a week ago, died yesterday from the injuries received. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen, noted for his charitableness, as much as for his wealth and intelligence.

**A Gambling House Pulled.**

Lieut. Wilbert and Roundsman Havis last night arrested Price Mitchell, proprietor of a gambling house on Carson street, South Side, above the Pan Handle depot, and George Mullen, John Smith, David Wheeler, Cornelius Duckett, Wm. Thompson and Louis Denome, inmates of the same. They were brought over to Central Station and given quarters until this morning. Poker was the game they were playing.

**Munificent.**

At the meeting of the trustees of the Theological Seminary, Ridge avenue, Allegheny, on Friday, the 21st instant, a donation was announced of five thousand dollars to the county, in fund from James Laughlin, Esq., President of the Board. The Treasurer's report, at the same time, referred to a provious donation of *ten thousand dollars* from the same gentleman, who is well known as one of the most liberal of our monied men. The Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., has contributed over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the same institution from the beginning.

**Proposed Jubilee.**

The special Centennial Committee of Councils, Mr. Jno. A. Fox Chairman, met on Saturday and adopted a resolution requesting Councils to invite the Emperor Dom Pedro to visit Pittsburgh and inspect its manufacturing interests. After discussing the matter of celebrating in the proper style the Fourth of July in this city, Messrs. Hughes, W. B. Negley and Nisbet were appointed to prepare a programme and make arrangements for the jubilee. The 10th of next month being the opening day of the Centennial Exhibition, and a legal holiday also, it was decided to request Hutchinson's Battery to fire a salute on that occasion, and that the fire, church and school bells be rung and the day otherwise observed in any manner that may not be inappropriate.

**Fire in Allegheny.**

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 32, which was occasioned by the breaking out of fire in a one-story frame carpenter shop at the corner of Hemlock street and White Oak alley. By the time the department had arrived on the ground the entire building was in flames, and the fire had communicated to a two-story brick dwelling house adjoining. In a few minutes the fire was under control and soon after entirely extinguished. The shop was entirely destroyed, while the dwelling house was only slightly damaged. The former was owned by Jas. McKinley and occupied by David Ewing. The dwelling is also owned by Mr. McKirdy, and is occupied by Mr. R. J. Coyle. The loss will amount to about $350. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

**Illness of Dr. A. H. Gross.**

Dr. A. H. Gross, President of Select Council, is lying dangerously ill at the American Hotel, in Philadelphia. He has been absent in the East for about two weeks with City Treasurer Magee and David Aiken, Jr., Esq. On Wednesday last as they were walking down Broadway, New York, Dr. Gross was seized with apoplexy in front of the Grand Central Hotel. He was cared for and removed the day after to Philadelphia, where he is receiving the attention of Dr. Gross, a very eminent physician. His wife, grand-daughter was daughter have all gone to his bedside. At last accounts he was in a very precarious condition, and unable to recognize his friends. It is but a couple of months since the Doctor recovered from an apoplectic stroke that nearly terminated his life. It is to be hoped that his constitution will carry him safely through this attack also.

***AT IT AGAIN.***

**Brownsville Avenue Takes Another Tumble—Narrow Escape of the Workmen.**

Since the Brownsville avenue "improvement" took such an extensive slide a few months since, workmen have been engaged night and day in an attempt to anchor it. It was found necessary to dig a trench below the first wall in order to erect an additional wall to hold the first. For a day or two past the old wall has given some evidence of being uneasy, and an inclination to change its base. Saturday night while the workmen were engaged in the trench, the wall between Sixth and Seventh streets, for a distance of about a hundred and fifty feet, "took a tumble," and came very near burying several of the laborers. About one hundred and fifty additional feet of the wall is cracked and in an unsafe condition. No houses were injured, but great fears are entertained that the whole hillside will slide, and much uneasiness prevails among householders in consequence of it.

***JAMISON AND HIS FLOWERS.***

**A Man Who Will Defend His Floral Property with His Life.**

On Saturday night about 11 o'clock a shooting affray occurred in Gross' saloon, in the Diamond, South Side. Mr. Loyd Jamison, an elderly gentleman with a taste for flowers, entered the saloon with two vases of plants, and remarked that he would shoot any man that dared to put a blighting hand upon his floral display. Mr. Jamison repeated his remark several times, and as he talked he walked about the room, and gave the crowd there present a chance to display their vandalism, if they had any. Mr. Jamison and his flowers grew monotonous after a while, and a person who was disturbed in the enjoyment of his beer mildly suggested that the gentleman was an old pot." Thereupon the old party proceeded to satisfy his thirst for gore, and pressing a derringer pistol against the neck of the person who obtruded his opinion upon him, in connection with his floral display, he discharged a bullet at his head. Just before the trigger was pulled Mr. Jamison was, providentially, jostled, and the bullet missed its billet by a hairs breadth, and only flew through the ceiling, passing in its course terribly near a sleeping infant in the room above. The man with a propensity for flowers and blood was immediately overpowered and handed over to officer Good, and yesterday Deputy Mayor Schaffer permitted him to escape with the very slight punishment of a fine of $10 and costs.

***DRIVEN TO PERDITION.***

**A Father by Vindictive Unforgivingness Compels His Daughter to Lead a Life of Shame.**

In making his rounds yesterday a reporter of the GAZETTE learned a story of how a young girl was driven to lead a life of shame which is calculated to awaken indignation and sorrow in the heart of every parent who feels any love whatever for his children—and who does not? A few weeks since a young and lovely daughter of a well known citizen of Wheeling, West Virginia, was induced to accompany her lover, to whom her father objected, to Chicago, under a promise of marriage. Arrived there she discovered that he was a gambler, and a heartless deceiver. Before the dictates of maidenly modesty and virtue her love for the man instantly dissolved, and she most positively refused to have anything further to do with him. She took refuge with some friends there, who furnished her with the means of returning home. When she reached Wheeling her father refused to forgive her, and drove her from his house. She went to Bellaire, and remained there with some friends for a few days, but her father, actuated by a feeling of vindictiveness that it is hard to conceive he could entertain, followed her there and drove her from the town. She then came up to Wellsville, Ohio, and again attempted to take refuge with friends, but from thence, in a few days, she was also driven by her father. Hunted down as she was, left utterly penniless through the work of her father, she was at last made desperate, and coming here to Pittsburgh was forced to take refuge in a house of ill-fame to obtain means to support life. Only a few weeks have elapsed since she commenced the new life, and, we are reliably informed, she still expresses detestation and horror of it. The day will doubtless come to her father when he will bitterly lament the terrible crime which he has certainly committed, even though it be not one that comes within the province of human law to punish.

**Buy the Black Hills** out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

**Do You** buy your Wall Paper at No. 164 Smithfield street? Mr. Foerester has a beautiful variety of new patterns.

## THE COURT RECORD.

**A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.**

**U. S. District Court.**

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

Francis Ardary, bankrupt. Register Harper's report confirmed *nisi*.

De Groff, Kunkle & Co., bankrupts. In junction granted against Fenton, Frew & Co.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt. Order made for private sale of float and coal flat.

James Gilleland, bankrupt. Composition proceedings confirmed absolutely.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts. Assignees' petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens referred to Register Harper.

Wm. E. Schmertz & Co. et al., vs. Robert Talion, debtor. Petition presented and rule granted returnable on the first prox.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., vs. Elizabeth Wells, debtor. Report of Register upon sufficiency of petitioning creditors confirmed.

Joseph J. Holden et al., bankrupts. Injunction granted against Dougherty Bros. & Co.

Andrew J. Cowan, bankrupt, and J. Milton Thomas, bankrupt. Injunction granted in each case against C. W. Gilfillen.

Titusville Savings Bank, bankrupt. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

Steele & Co., bankrupts. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

Frederick Altvater, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Charles Beyn, bankrupt. Register's report on petition to set aside judgment, confirmed *nisi*.

Andrew Beye, bankrupt. Same record.

**Orphans' Court.**

*(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)*

Estate of Philip Babinger, deceased. Return to order of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*,

Lizzie Basendorf. Petition of guardian for leave to expend interest of funds of his ward, for her maintenance. Order made.

Estate of John Linton, deceased; in partition. No exceptions having been filed to report of sale, same confirmed absolutely, and trustees directed to make deed.

Augustus Wellman, James Martin and Chris. F. Moherhoff, deceased. Widows' appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Margaret Heimbucher, deceased. Rule to show cause why mortgage of C. Knold, should not be satisfied. Returnable 30th inst.

Estate of William Guy, deceased. Petition for perfection of agreement of partition. Citation granted on Jno. Quinn, guardian of Wm. James Quinn, to show causes, &c., and on John Meanor and his minor children, for whom he is appointed guardian *ad litem*. Returnable May 13 at ten A. M.

Minor children of Julia A. Castor, deceased. Report of sales made, presented and confirmed *nisi*. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Evan Reese deceased. Petition for citation to John N. Jarrett, executor to account. Citation granted.

Estate of Michael Snee, deceased. Account taken up and testimony taken.

Estate of David Cunningham, deceased. Bond of William Forsythe, administrator, in $10,000 filed and approved.

**Common Pleas No. 1.**

*(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)*

In the voluntary assignment of Charles Stubgen, Joseph Craig and Samuel Jones were appointed to appraise the property assigned.

Geo. Bingham vs. Wm. Still. S. M. Raymond appointed auditor.

G. W. McClelland vs. Charles Plank; rule to show cause why additional security should not be given.

C. Wattley & Co., vs. Wm. S. Reese et ux; order staying execution ordered to be vacated.

Clara Meyers vs. Henry Meyers; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

*In re* estate of John Watson. Rule granted on John S. Lamble, to show cause why an an allowance should not be granted.

The time for hearing in the equity proceedings of Charles W. Bado's administrators vs. Chas. Beins, previously reported, was fixed for April 26.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Wm. Clinton. S. P. Fulton, Esq., appointed auditor.

A rule was granted on A. J. Leppert to show cause why he should not furnish security to indemnify Charles Loehr.

A writ of *quo warranto* was ordered to issue in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. M. D. Hays et al., previously reported.

W. C. Duncan vs. Henry Sutinger, et al. Rule to show cause why Aaron French should not be subrogated to the rights of H. Sutinger & Bro.

*Trial List for To-Day.*

Masonic Bank vs. Crawford.
Nagle vs. League.
Moore vs. Agnew et al.
Jones vs. Devereux.
The Peoples' Bank vs. Woods.
Potter et al. vs. West et al.
Scholl vs. Ludewig.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Hill et al. vs. Baird et al.
Bank of Commerce vs. Kuntz.
Rush vs. Industrial Institute.
Herbert vs. Weisser et al.
Haigh vs. Miller.
Cooke vs. Murphy.
Ivory vs. Kohl.
Shaw et al. vs. The Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.

**Common Pleas No. 2.**

*(Before Judge White.)*

Thomas S. Ogden vs. James W. Ogden, William M. Ogden, Joseph Ogden and Sarah Ann Stewart. Decreed that partition be made according to the prayer of bill, and James H. Reed appointed master, and Abijah Hamilton and Benjamin Kirk commissioners to make report.

Mary E. Eder by her next best friend, vs. John H. Eder; libel in divorce. D. H. Martin appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Cornelia A. Simpson, by her next friend, vs. Arthur Simpson; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Kuhn vs. Meskimmens.
Schober vs. Schumacher.
Stumpp vs. Same.
Ready vs. Owens.
McClure vs. Hill.
Dietrick vs. Billner.
Remline vs. Meyers.
Morgan vs Baumgart.
Staub vs Domenec, trustees.

**Criminal Court.**

*(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)*

This court was not in session on Saturday, Judge Kirkpatrick being absent.

*Trial List for To-Day.*

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. J. Lee, | F. Bowers, |
| F. Riddle, | W. McGowan, |
| J. Ruby et al., | F. S. Hill, |
| J. Reighard, | C. D. Hill, |
| J. Myer, | R. H. Caughey, |
| John Griffin, | J. O'Hara et al., |
| Pat Shannon, | T. P. Hilman, |
| John O'Dolan, | J. Shouse, |
| M. J. Clark, | J. Richta, |
| Mary J. Hays et al., | B. Graff, |
| Thos. Patch, | D. Jackson et al., |
| O. Downes, | O. Keifer, |
| M. A. McQuiston (2) | H. Laag, |

**Court Brevities.**

A SUIT in trespass was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 Saturday by Edward Leahey and his wife Mary against Patrick McBride, a Sharpsburg merchant. It is alleged that he thrust Mrs. Leahey out of his store, on the 6th of March last, and that she sustained injuries by his violence, which confined her to bed for three weeks.

ON the 16th of last March A. H. Rowand, Jr., made complaint before Alderman O'Donnell, charging John A. Finny with perjury in swearing falsely in an affidavit of defense in a civil suit. A hearing was had a day or two since, and the Alderman decided that as no action could be taken by the Court against the accused until the civil suit was finally decided he could not be held on the charge.

**Jurors Drawn.**

The following persons for Common Pleas No. 2 have been drawn for the third Monday in May:

Joseph Little, carpenter; Samuel Law, shoemaker; John Lane, miner; John Young, checkman; George A. Chalfant, ironman; W. P. Price, feed store; Wm. Noble, peddler; Francis N. Braun, tailor; J. Bretnick, heater; Gabriel Neely, carpenter; Andrew Shane, farmer; Edward A. Freathy, plasterer; Chas. Lockhart, manufacturer; George Michael, carpenter; H. T. Hamilton, gardener; David Shaw, farmer; John W. Pryor, contractor; Jno. Staub, gent; A. Marshall, moulder; Joseph Reed, cooper; Valentine Benzer, teamster; Henry Fox, grocer; Frank S. Bannan, publisher; Samuel M. Young, merchant; James Gray, glass blower; S Sample, laborer; David Steel, carpenter; C. Rice, bricklayer; Peter McGovern, carpenter; George Allison, puddler; Phillip Sexton, gent; Wm. Alderson, supervisor; Lewis Simon, tinner; Robert Collins, machinist; Wm. Wilson, farmer; Jacob Foreman, carpenter; James Woods, boarding house keeper; Adam Johnson, Road Commissioner; Albert Goff, carpenter; Charles B. Mowry, plumber; Van A. Reed, Sr., carpenter; James Belcher; carpenter; James McFarland, feed store; Thos. Watson, laborer; David Rodgers, lime dealer; Samuel Stewart, farmer; Wm. Collins, gas fitter; Chas. Kuhlman, wagon maker; P. C. Greinerson, druggist; Charles Stolzenbach, sand merchant; John Webster, machinist; John E. Wright, engineer; Geo. Archibald, miner; A. J. Duncan clerk; P. J. Norton, glassblower; Henry A. Kunz, clerk; Chas. Wilhelm, pit boss; John Borland, laborer.

**Ten Days More.**

Those who would save money should not lose the golden opportunity offered by Mr. McFadden until May 1st of

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

(having actually the largest and most elegant assortment in this city.) Also, the balance of his stock of

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES &C., AT COST.

After May 1st, as previously announced, the regular business will be continued, and the reputation sustained of this time-honored house of nearly fifty years standing.

REMEMBER, McFADDEN'S, 53 Fifth avenue.

**At No. 164** Smithfield street we buy our Wall Paper.

## FOUR ACRES OF FLAME.

**The Methodist Camp Meeting Ground at Tarentum Blackened by a Consuming Fire—One Hundred and Seventeen Cottages and a Fine Old Forest Grove Go Down in the Blaze—A List of the Losses and Insurance.**

The buildings on the Methodist camp meeting ground at Tarentum were consumed in an incendiary and disastrous fire early on Saturday morning. The meeting ground was located in a beautiful grove, four acres in extent, and enclosed by a tight board fence eight feet in height. The complete destruction of the forest feature of the ground is regretted as much as the loss of the buildings—these were all of the cottage pattern, varying in value from $200 to about $700, and there were 117 houses in the village. The fire was discovered about one o'clock in the morning, and at the first alarm flames were seen jetting from three different quarters of the villa. The cottages burned like tinder, and soon after the first tongues of flame made their appearance the entire enclosure was in a blaze. The camp is situated on a high land, sharply marked by three passing ravines, and during the conflagration these ravines were the only dark spots, and they seemed a frame for the picture of fire. The camp hotel, the janitor's house and a cottage owned by Mr. Goldinger were the only buildings that were not destroyed.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Following is a list of the names of those who owned cottages, together with the value of the buildings and the insurance:

James Cameron, value $250; W. T. Taylor, $150; John Matthews, 450, insured; J. H. Nobbs, $350, insured for $300; J. Perchment, $250; Mrs. Sade Finnerty, $300; Mrs. M. A. Cramer, 400, insured for $250; Wm. Freeman, $300, insured for $200; W. R. M. Hill, $150; J. H. Walter, $700, insured for $300; Wm. Sardin, $50; R. S. P. McCall, $150; Jos. Parker, $150; Thos. Parker, $150; J. O. Brown, $350, insured for $200; R. McEldowney, $350; Hoover, Shepherd & Stewart, $350; Mrs. C. Brown, $350; T. Dickson, $350; Mrs. S. Kennedy, $350; Smithfield street church dining hall, $900; J. C. Lardin, $300; M. Lardin, $300; Mrs. Ramsey, $200; J. W. Allison, $200; Wm. Clows, $300; Jas. Youngson, $150; Mrs. U. McKenny, $350, insured $150; J. C. Hillerman, $350, insured $150; William I. Jackson, $400; W. W. Moorhead, $400; Smithfield parsonage, $300, insured $250; J. B. Barr, $300; J. M. Sterling, $300; Mrs. Jane Cooper, $350; E. T. Cassidy, $350; J. Hunter, $150; John Kennedy, $300; S. Morrison, $100; H. Samson, $400; Mrs. J. H. Stewart, $400; J. Henry and others, $300; D. J. Morgan, $200; Samuel Davidson, $300; F. D. Nobbs, $400, insured $300; A. E. Swan, $300; Jacob Snyder, $200; William Fox, $250; R. Westervelt, $300; Rev. M. B. Pugh, $200; James Kenuedy, $600, insured; S. N. Fox, $300; John R. Shirley, $300; B. F. Smythe, $300; J. Turner, $450; Henry Beaver, $200; J. H. Hemphill, $200; S. Aller, $150; the preacher's house, $800, insured for $500; D. Rodgers, $100; Mr. John Paisley, $250; S. Black, $100; J. Shallenberger, $350; Wm. R. Varvin, $500, insured for $300; M. Dravo, $200; A. C. Dyke, $150; J. J. Shutterly, $500; Miss Hunnings, $450; A. M. Ingham, $150; John Heiner, $400; Mrs. M. Pussey, $400, insured; Newport parsonage, $150; Joseph Horne, $500, insured; Christ Church dining hall, $400; J. Ralston, $400; B. Shea, $450, insured; Rev. R. Hamilton, $300; E. A. Aughunbaugh, $400; L. W. Lewis, $400; W. A. Lewis, $400; Mrs. S. Chadwick, $100; J. H. Bascom, $350; J. B. Canfield, $400; Dr. Alter, $100; Wm. Nelson, $200; G. W. Holmes, $250; Gen. A. Anderson, $350; Wm. Symonds, $200; John Fullerton, $300, insured for $200; Robert Flynn, $250; J. W. McGraw, $300; Wm. Adams, $250; A. J. Gibson, $200; Wm. Ashbaugh, $250; J. D. Weeks, $150; Mrs. Robinson, $350, insured; Conrad Corbett, $400; James McKier, $300; Mrs. S. M. Kier, $350; Joseph Miller, $300; J. H. Stewart, $300; James Boyd, $250; William H. Burgher, $400; E. F. Kennedy, $200; Mrs. Dravo, $100; Miss McFarland, $200; F. D. Wallaker, $250, insured for $300; William Clark, $150; D. Darrah, $200; Miss Mary Evans, $300; John Reddy, $200; Mrs. S. Perry, $300; Mrs. N. Roney, $350, insured; James Sterling, $250, insured for $200; D. Wallaker & Co., $400, insured for $300.

All the circumstances point to incendiarism as the origin of the fire. An incendiary to obtain access to the buildings would have to scale the fence, and those who think the fire was accidental say that this could not be done without alarming the janitor; but the fence is four acres in extent. A man by the name of Graff, living about a half mile from the ground was awakened about 1 o'clock Friday night by the barking of his dogs, and on getting up, he saw two men running down his lane in the direction of the camp ground, and it is thought that this may have been the party that started the blaze.

Tarentum is about twenty miles from this city, on the West Penn road. The grounds on which the meetings were held are about two miles and a half from Natrona. The meetings have been conducted there for several years under the auspices of an association, which is officered as follows:

President, Jacob H. Walter; Vice President, Alexander Anderson; Secretary, William Freeman; Treasurer, John C. Mathews.

The result of the fire will be a serious loss to the Association and a great disappointment to the hundreds who are just beginning to anticipate the delights of worship in the woods. Aside from holding of the usual annual camp meeting, a national camp-meeting was to be held on these grounds this year, commencing about the 7th of August and continuing ten days. Besides the destruction of the buildings, it is feared that the fire has destroyed the grove. However the work of rebuilding will be begun at once.

A meeting of stockholders, trustees and others will be held on Thursday next for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for rebuilding. The farmers of the country around have generously proposed to come with hands and teams to assist in clearing away the rubbish. A. M. Johnson, who owns some fine timber land, has offered it rent free to the trustees for this year, or until the old camp is made ready.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the W. P. R. R. on Thursday to persons desiring to attend the meeting. The train leaves at 6:46 A. M.

## THE BLACK HILLS.

**A Part of Pennsylvania's Quota in the New Eldorado.**

The party of adventurers that left this city under convoy of Captain Russell have arrived in Cheyenne, and at last accounts were still full of enthusiasm of their future in the modern Eldorado. They arrived in Cheyenne safely, and on Tuesday, the 18th inst., started for Custer City. Just before leaving a meeting was held and resolutions commending Captain Russell and asserting his honesty of purpose and truthful representation of things as they exist on the western world were unanimously adopted, and signed by the party. In the review of their experiences on the trip west, they speak a good word for the Union Pacific Railroad, and gracefully acknowledge their appreciation of the company's kind treatment of them. They secured their outfits in Cheyenne at figures that filled them with a comfortable joy, and they were all enthusiastic in declarations that the best route to the new gold fields was that which they had traveled, that is, by way of Cheyenne. Among those who signed the resolutions were the following from Pennsylvania:

*Pittsburgh*—Capt. I. V. Hoag, John Rowley, J. Boyd Noss, A. O. Jeffreys, John Trautman, Emmett Hamilton, C. W. Kerr, Samuel A. Stewart, J. H. Ross, Daniel Stoup, Peter Karley, E. A. Hornberger, W. A. Smith, Wm. Pierce. *McKeesport*—A. B. McAllister, Charles Caldebaugh, William Wyant, Fred Smith, Harry C. Meyers. *Mansfield*,—Jos. S. Stewart, John Bell, Andy Moss, J. C. Cubbage, J. M. Cowan, J. N. Cowan, P. Wilburt, W. T. Baines. *Allegheny*—L. A. Rigdon, Jac. Weisman. *Castle Shannon*—Yedic Hultz. *Spring Church*—W. Wagner. *Hadley*—W. W. Sheakley.

**Books for the Centennial Year.**

The attention of lovers of good reading is called to the card, published on first page, of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York, who are publishers of the best and highest order of literary works. Such works as "Our Poetical Favorites," "Tempest Tossed," and others of a like interesting nature are always to be found among their publications. Any work ordered of them will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

**Hacks Injectors.**

A new, useful and convenient article is the Mack injector, manufactured by the National Tube Works Co., and for which Mr. James W. Batchelor, corner of Third avenue and Wood street, is the agent. This injector is now used on locomotives instead of pumps, and fills every requirement of the purpose for which it is designed. See card in another column and then see Mr. Batchelor who will illustrate its worth and utility.

***GRAND OPENING OF***

**Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at the New Store of**

**Watties & Sheafer, No. 54 Fifth Avenue,**

opposite First National Bank. This is the finest display of goods in this line that has been offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh. Don't forget the place at the sign of the big clock, opposite the First National Bank.

***HOMOEOPATHIC.***

**Medicines and Publications.**

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

**Ladies, Please Call**

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

**Bancroft's** United States; Centenary Edition. Volume Third just out. Price, $2.25, to be complete in six volumes.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
115 Wood street.

**To Insure a Good Fit for Clothing,**

Gentlemen should buy their garments from Jno. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth Street.

**You are Respectfully Invited**

To call and examine my stock of goods before getting your new suit made for the Centennial. No. 48 Sixth street.

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.**

....Councils this afternoon.

....The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meets to-day at 2½ P. M.

....William Collen Bryant was, according to the docket, in the Central Station on Saturday night.

....Co. F, Duquesne Greys, Capt. W. F. Aull, will celebrate on the 8th prox. the sixth anniversary of its organization.

....A valuable gray horse was stolen from a farmer near Perrysville yesterday morning. It was traced to Allegheny City.

....A man was recently knocked down and robbed at Quinn's coal pit, near the Steubenville pike, in North Fayette township.

....The G. A. R. Posts in this city are getting their Centennial uniforms manufactured. The boys expect to have them ready for Decoration Day.

....Fred. Bulgy and Nick Layberger couldn't agree upon a course, and the proposed boat race between them got no further than their vocal organs.

....The crowd at the Custom House on Saturday, eager for silver, crushed the glass in the main doors of the office. Ten thousand dollars in coin were paid out.

....But, unfortunately, it takes a man with brains to make a fine acting drama out of a modern society novel, and only a few men in our era seem capable of doing it.—*Leader*. How sad!

....Alderman McMasters on Saturday committed to jail Mary Cooper for larceny by bailee, of a calico dress, on oath of Annie Rice. Mary was given the dress to make and forgot to return it.

....Three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners are to be elected by Councils this afternoon. W. B. Hays and Jenkin Jones are candidates for re-election. In addition to them there is quite a number of other gentlemen.

....The doors of a grocery at No. 50 Elm street, trimming store at No. 483 Fifth avenue, and a confectionary at No. 447 Fifth avenue, were found open by the police on Saturday night, but nothing had been taken from either of them.

....On Saturday night about eight o'clock an intoxicated man named Benard Lenhart walked into the Allegheny river near the railroad bridge, when Officer Blaker dragged him out, and yesterday morning he was committed to jail.

....The "Fayette Farmers' Club" has decided to hold another fair at Oakdale, in the month of May. The last one was a complete success, and it is reasonable to suppose that the next one will be ditto. The admission will be free, and every man will get the worth of his money.

....We are the recipients of a copy of Harpers Magazine for May, with its complement of interesting illustrations and valuable, original and instructive reading matter. The Harpers are lavish in expenditure and make a good magazine. A full supply on the counters of Gildenfeny & Co., Fifth avenue.

....Burglars have been operating extensively in McKeesport for some time past, but succeeded on Saturday morning in making their most successful haul. The residence of John Larkins was entered and $465 in money and two gold and one silver watches taken. Detectives Wilmot and Cupples are engaged on the case.

....Informations have been made by Chief of Police Hartzell charging Wm. Rafferty, Robert McCutcheon and Thomas Rees with being concerned in an affray. They are the parties who were implicated in the shooting early Saturday morning at the Continental saloon. Their hearing takes place before the Mayor this afternoon.

....The Central Board of Education appropriated $800 to pay the expenses to be incurred in securing a representation of Pittsburgh schools at the Centennial. It is now said that $700 more will be necessary, but it is proposed to raise the additional amount by school exhibitions. It cost Allegheny city just $150 to prepare an exhibit of her school system.

....The Resolute base ball club, of Sharpsburg, has reorganized for this season as follows: President, P. Keil, Jr.; Vice President, Joseph Christian; Captain, N. D. Keyser; c, Strain; p, Thompson; 1st B, W. Davis; 2nd b, B. James; 3d b, McCleary; l. f., Seitz; c. f., Lewis; r. f., Michener and s. s., Ayres. The club is open for challenges. Address W. H. Davis, Etna, Pa.

....The grocery of W. J. McKinney, at the corner of Forty-seventh and Hatfield streets, was robbed yesterday afternoon of two gold rings, a box of cigars, several brooms and a quantity of groceries. Two children, Pat. Collins and his sister, aged eleven and thirteen years, are suspected of having committed the theft. The case is in the hands of Dupty Mayor Nichals.

....At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School held on Saturday, Israel F. Loomis, Esq., was unanimously elected temporary Superintendent. We congratulate the Board on having secured for this important position a gentleman of large experience in kindred institution in another State, and well accredited for moral character, executive ability, and for a heartfelt love of the work that is to devolve upon him. We feel well assured that under his supervision the Pennsylvania Reform School, about to be transferred to the splendid buildings erected at Morganza for its accommodation, will become not only a successful, but a model institution.

....It seems after all that the Temperance resolution was passed at the Labor Convention last week. It was first thought probable, but afterwards in an interval between the farewell speeches in the closing moments of the Convention it was called up again and after a slight amendment was passed by a large majority. The reporters missed it by adjourning after all the regular business was disposed of and not waiting to hear the last resolution as it happened. Mr. D. H. Martin, publisher of the *Trumpet*, who informs us of these facts, corroborates them by a reference to the official proceedings. We are in complete accordance to the statement given on Saturday on the authority of Assistant Secretary Torbitt—that gentleman apparently laboring under a misapprehension of the facts.

## PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick's lecture on his trip to Europe is exceedingly popular. He was off Saturday to deliver it in response to an invitation from Steubenville.

***Wm. J. White, A. J. Cupples and Samuel Evans, present incumbent, are candidates for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. White and Cupples are both ex-Chiefs.

***John Boyd, Esq., so well and favorably known to our citizens, is a candidate for the office of Fire Commissioner, and if chosen to that position he must discharge its duties with entire acceptance as he is possessed of every requisite for a faithful and capable public servant.

**See to Your Vestibules and Doorways.**

As this is the muddy season of the year, a careless person may cause very considerable injury to the carpets and furnishment of a house by tracking them with mud from unclean boots. A little forethought will prevent this, by keeping in its place a good door mat. Oliver McClintock & Co., in their carpet store at 33 Fifth avenue, always keep a large assortment of Door Mats of every style and variety, from the commonest for back door use to the finest made from the silken fleece of the Angora goat, which are now in demand for use in the high prices for fringing opera cloaks. This firm calls special attention to their large stock of vestibule and front door mats, including Rattan, Aleppo, Coir, Cocoa Fibre and Rubber Mats. They have also the latest patterns and colorings of wool bordered mats. They have also facilities for furnishing at short notice mats in special shapes and sizes, or the latest novelties in vestibule mats, in which the owner's house number or monogram is inserted in wool colors to match the hall carpet.

***SAVE MONEY***

**In Buying a Piano or Organ.**

In order to make room for new Spring Stock of Chickering Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin and Taylor & Farley Organs, we have marked down the prices of our present stock to prices unheard of before in our city. We mean to close them all out as fast as possible, and at the prices we offer, every one who wants a Piano or Organ can see that it is to his advantage to buy one from us right now. In addition to our large and varied stock of new instruments, we have a lot of second-hand Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, many of which are in real good condition, and which we must get rid of; and we offer them for almost any price at all. If you want a Piano or Organ you can save money by calling on us now—and remember, that you need not have all the money to pay down—we can accommodate you with easy terms, making the payments so light that you will hardly miss the money.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

***MR. WALTER ANDERSON,***

**The Fashionable Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth Avenue,**

Has received another invoice of choice plaid suitings for which this house has such a reputation. All garments made at this establishment have a graceful appearance, which can only be conferred by tailors of artistic ability. Prices will be found as reasonable as those charged at inferior houses.

**Watties & Sheafer, Jewelers,**

have removed their place of business to their new store room, No. 54 Fifth avenue, (formerly occupied by Reineman, Meyran & Seidle.)

They will display in a few days the most elegant stock of fine goods ever seen in this city. Don't forget to call and see them in their new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue.

**The Western University—Spring Opening.**

The opening of the spring term of the Western University will take place next Monday, the prospects being good for a very large attendance.

**No Shoddy Garments**

Turned out at Jno. B. Carson's Tailoring Establishment, No. 48 Sixth street.

**Modern Styles.**

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

## OBITUARY.

**Death of Rev. Mr. Leonard.**

Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Cincinnati, but formerly of Pittsburgh, died at Cincinnati on Saturday night after a lingering sickness from typhoid fever. The deceased was well known in this community, and his friends were numbered by legions. He was for nearly the greater part of his ministerial life a member of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference. He was at one time pastor of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, and was one of the most successful and popular ministers in the city. He was noted for his frank, outspoken fearlessness in the discussion of any topic concerning public or private morals, a Boanerges, whose life and words were in perfect accord. Although a man who was severe in his condemnation of wrong, he was the possessor of a warm heart and a tender, loving, sympathetic nature, which attracted around him multitudes of ardent friends. As a preacher he was earnest, honest and true in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling; as a man he was generous hearted, companionable and charitable. His life was one of great usefulness, and now that he has passed from work on earth to rest in the Better Land, myriads of hearts which he has helped to make happy will recall his memory with gratitude and tears.

**Death of Mr. W. H. Byram.**

Mr. W. H. Byram, a well known and highly respected resident of Allegheny City, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence on Anderson street. He followed a sea-faring life, being captain of a vessel plying between Europe and America. He came to Pittsburgh about twenty years ago, and for the greater part of that period had been engaged in the oil business. He was for several years one of the vestrymen of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death filled the position of Senior Warden.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

This evening E. A. Sothern appears in his famous character of *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin." He will repeat the impersonation on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and on Thursday evening he will play in "David Garrick."

**Library Hall.**

"Old Fort Duquesne" is underlined for three more nights this week. As local historical incidents are woven into the plot of the play, and as the characters are sustained by an unusually fine amateur company, it should be seen, and enjoyed also, for it possesses many features capable of interesting. One of the most unique is a child, certainly not over five years of age, arrayed in full zouave uniform, who marches through the manual of arms without an error. The little one was enthusiastically applauded at all the performances last week. The orchestral music, and the band music for the reviews introduced into the performance are furnished by the Great Western Band. An Indian war dance by gentlemen acquainted with the aboriginal style of hostile Terpichorean movements will enhance the interest of the play tonight. Seats can be gotten at Hale's.

**Academy of Music.**

At the Old Folks' Concert to be given tomorrow evening at the Academy of Music, the well-known Allegheny Quartette will appear in Centennial costumes, and in their vocalization will be assisted by a chorus of seventy voices. The entertainment will be under the efficient direction of Prof. W. B. Slack. "Four shillings" is the price of admission. Tickets are for sale at Kleber's, on Wood street.

**The Foster Serenaders.**

The full Columbia orchestra will assist on T